

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

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REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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The Chronicle.

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SAMUEL ANABLE STAATS,
GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT FOR THE U. S.

FOREIGN CAPITAL AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

AMONG the causes of those frequent anomalous and irregular movements in gold and foreign exchange, which have recently perplexed the invention and contradicted the theories of our writers on currency inflation, a prominent place must be assigned to the rapid and accelerating tendency of British capital towards this country.

Before the close of the war the desire of our foreign creditors was to draw down their balances. Now the disposition is the other way, and of course the change is especially operative on our commercial relations with Great Britain. In all our attempts to forecast the future price of gold and the effect of large prospective issues of currency therefore, we shall do well to remember that there is this unknown factor entering into all our computations, and disturbing, if not invalidating, most of our conclusions.

This tendency of foreign capital to seek investment here has been made a prominent topic of discussion in Wall street in consequence of the fact that on Tuesday, by the Scotia, several English gentlemen of eminence in financial circles, arrived here, and are now making a tour through the country partly for pleasure; but chiefly, as is supposed, to examine its resources, and find out lucrative employment for the vast accumulations of surplus funds which are seeking foreign borrowers in Lombard Street.

Now, we do not wish to attach too much importance to the current rumors as to the intentions of the party of gentlemen to whom we have referred. It is possible that their views and investigations will be directed chiefly to Canada; and in this country more to the South than to the West. But however this may be we may rest assured that during the next year an increasing current of foreign capital will continually flow into the various enterprises for developing our productive power and increasing our national wealth. With our vast material resources, our gold and silver, our mountains of iron, and our inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth beneath the soil, and of agricultural wealth upon it the waste of the war will soon be compensated; and the inventive genius, persistent energy and amazing force of our national character will be more gloriously illustrated by the triumphs of peace than by the trophies of war. In the rapid growth which will thus be developed we may, perhaps, find the path to specie payments and a sound currency freed from some of its perils, and rendered less prolific of panics and financial embarrassments than even the more sanguine of our well informed statesmen venture at present to expect.

HINTS FROM MR. McCULLOCH'S LAST REPORT.

Our national debt now amounts to no less than 2,757 millions of dollars, and the probability that it will soon reach 3,000 millions or more, has in certain quarters produced vague fears of repudiation. These fears are unworthy a moment's notice from sensible men. In a country whose public debt has been twice paid off, whose national spirit is so high, and their national honor so zealously guarded, it can never happen that any great party shall spring up making repudiation its watchword. For we may be well assured, that should such a blind policy ever be carried out, its results would make of the nation such a conspicuous monument of disaster, disruption, and ruin as would, through all time, deter any other people in either hemisphere from following the memorable example.

For the first time since the commencement of the war, we find the interest account of our public debt smaller than at

the close of the preceding month. Mr. McCulloch's official statement, which we give in full elsewhere, shows that the aggregate interest on the 1st September was \$138,031,628, and on the 1st August \$139,262,468. The decrease is accounted for by the fact, that the Treasury has been paying off more old certificates of indebtedness than it has issued of new ones, and that the ordinary disbursements last month were unusually light; while the receipts were large from internal revenue, as well as from sales of ships, war materials, cotton, and other government property. It would have been much to be regretted if the publication of this satisfactory statement of the debt had been omitted. The effect on the national credit is already seen in the upward impulse to the prices of government securities. At the Stock Exchange, however, we get but an imperfect and partial view of the anxiety and interest with which, in every home throughout the land, the growth of our national debt and the fluctuations of the public credit are loathed. The debt is the people's debt, and the people feel that they have a right to know all about it.

Now that the war is over therefore, and no valid reasons exist for any secrecy, it is of the highest possible importance that full publicity be given to all the financial movements of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury may or may not be compelled by law to give any monthly statement of the public debt, but it is enough that the people wish it, and will not otherwise be satisfied. To withhold it is to make a place for murmuring, and to give a factitious importance to rumors damaging to the national credit. Of the currency indeed, the opinion prevails that a weekly statement should be issued until the resumption of specie payments, and that this statement should show the aggregates of the compound interest notes of the various dates. The check of publicity cannot be too jealously guarded in so vital a matter as the currency, but it may be doubted whether a weekly publication of the currency returns is at present practicable. The necessity of frequent official statements is illustrated by the mischievous effects of the report lately current in Wall-street, that the government paper money was augmenting in amount, and we are happy to be able on official authority to repeat the contradiction we gave to this rumor last week.

General Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, in a letter to the *Evening Post* says positively that no legal tender notes have recently been issued except "in exchange for such as have run from six months to a year, and in this way over three hundred thousand dollars in accrued interest has already been saved to the Government." The fact that the aggregate currency has not augmented is also obvious from the tabular report of the debt, the aggregate of legal tenders and fractional currency showing a small decline instead of an increase.

One of the gratifying features in the report before us is the increase of the 5 per cent temporary loan. The objection raised to the further increase of the short obligations of the Government, we think is unworthy of the attention it has received. It has been plausibly urged that the temporary debt and shorter obligations of the Treasury have seldom caused any but salutary embarrassment to the head of the Treasury; and they certainly have prevented a great deal of bad financing. No Secretary of the Treasury can long violate the maxims of sound conservative finance without receiving trouble from the temporary debt. Here is one of the great safety-valves of our financial machine; one of our safeguards against panics, explosions and general bankruptcy; one of the reasons why our colossal system has astonished alike its traducers and its friends by standing so firm and working so well.

Among the less satisfactory changes in the state of the debt we notice that the one year certificates of indebtedness have been reduced by 21 millions, and it is supposed that a large amount will mature this month. While the Treasury is filling so rapidly from the Internal Revenue, no immediate trouble is caused by this rapid paying off of our temporary debt. But within a fortnight the income tax will have been paid in. The receipts from taxes will fall off. And the other claims on the Treasury will be as pressing and as clamorous as ever. Still by prudent and timely arrangements all inconvenient pressure may be prevented, and the necessity averted for adopting a makeshift policy. It is true, as has been claimed, that Mr. McCulloch is not in want of funds just now. But the money market is invitingly easy. He will in a few weeks need more than he will then be receiving from the taxes. Either, when that time arrives, some of the public creditors must go unpaid, or money must be raised; and raised, perhaps, with less ease than now.

But what shape ought the new loan to assume? Ten-forties have been proposed, and, of course, they might be offered, but no market could be found for them, except at a discount so heavy as not to be thought of for our long gold-bearing bonds. Seven-thirties are popular, and may, perhaps, have to be resorted to, though with \$30 millions recently issued and now pressing on the market it is of doubtful expediency to make a new issue until those now out have been more thoroughly "shaken down." At any rate, either by inviting voluntary public bids; by offering our securities at a fixed price through National Banks; or by the aid of Mr. Jay Cooke, who, notwithstanding his blunders, when he attempts to teach political economy, fills well the humbler office of Treasury Agent, we shall be able, as soon as we need the funds, to negotiate with ease a new series of Seven-thirties, or some similar currency bearing bonds, convertible at maturity into long gold bearing securities.

Until Congress meets and another loan is authorized, however, none of these bonds can be issued, except in exchange for interest-bearing Treasury notes, or short obligations of the Government. Now, as such a negotiation would expand the currency, by animating dormant harmless paper money and converting it into an active inflating agent, it must prove to be a mischievous expedient. At this moment, then there seems to be but one unobjectionable resource, and we shall probably find that the Secretary of the Treasury needs no other for the supply of all his probable wants prior to the meeting of Congress. We refer to the proposed disbursements at a fixed price of certificates of indebtedness in addition to those paid out to creditors. One hundred and fifty millions of these securities, in the present state of the money market, could be easily kept afloat. At present they are extremely scarce and, if offered on fair terms, might gradually be absorbed with equal advantage to the Treasury and to the public.

CANAL TOLLS AND WESTERN TRANSPORTATION.

This proposition to enlarge the canals of Canada has already been introduced into the Provincial Parliament, and the friends of the measure predict that the work will be authorized. We receive the announcement, however, with some allowance. Canada is already struggling under a heavy debt, and is in no condition to engage in expensive public works. Those works, if constructed, cannot be a source of considerable revenue. If tolls should be imposed on the transportation, of sufficient amount to remunerate the province for the outlay, or even its interest, the effect would be to confine the transportation to the United States.

The speakers at the last Commercial Convention at Detroit were especially vehement in their denunciations of the levy.

ing of tolls upon Western products. The Canal policy of the State of New York was made the topic of severe censure. They seemed to demand that the State should expend millions upon millions to open for them avenues of trade, and to object to any tax in return. In this spirit, was enunciated the menace of the Detroit Convention expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved.—That the State of New York, geographically located on the highway of commerce between the great chain of lakes and the seaboard, having within her borders the metropolis of the nation, is bound by every consideration of interest and true policy, and the courtesy she owes her sister States, to improve and enlarge the shortest water communication between the lakes and tide-water; failing to do so she must not complain if a portion of her great inland commerce shall be directed through other and cheaper channels of communication.

We are now assured that Canada will do for the men of the West what New York has not done. Why so, we do not perceive. What is demanded is, such enlargement of canals as will make every town on the lakes equivalent to seaport towns, enabling ships to load at them, perform voyages to Europe and make return trips, without breaking bulk at any place on the seaboard or elsewhere on their route. Canada can have no more interest than the State of New York in such commerce as that. She has no millions to expend without adequate return; and our Western forwarders seem to object to paying tolls. On that account, despite the fact that vessels of fourteen feet draught can be built, which would carry out 40,000 bushels of grain, and bring back return freight and passengers, the superior facilities enjoyed by seaports will enable them to maintain the advantage over the ambitious towns on the inland lakes.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that this movement in the Canadian Parliament is only designed for effect elsewhere. It would make a good pretext for demanding legislation of Congress and the Legislature of New York, in order that Canada may not take away from us the carrying trade. But with a State debt of fifty millions, and a county debt of near one hundred millions, added to a national debt of three thousand millions, we suspect that it will require a lobby power of unusual momentum to ensure success.

We have doubted the policy, at the present time at least, of incurring a heavy expenditure for these purposes. The facilities now existing are abundantly adequate. As declared by Hon. John V. L. Pruyn at the Detroit Convention, not more than half the work and agencies on the Erie Canal are employed, and for some time past they have been employed at a positive loss. These works have never been tested to their fullest capacity. Besides the dimensions of the canal have been increased, one-seventh, this very year. The prices of transportation are so low that business is not remunerative.

The debates at that Convention did not furnish any answer to this. Yet if boats cannot do business at remunerative rates on the canals of New York, they will be equally unable in Canada; and we cannot see, therefore, sufficient reason for breaking down the canal policy of this State to enable the carrying out of any chimerical project of cheaper transportation.

The speeches at the Detroit Convention, as is usual on such occasions, were full of references to extreme cases of hardship, as though they were the rule. Mr. Aspinall, president of the Board of Trade at Detroit, made the following assertion:

"The West has long felt the exorbitant transfer charges and tax levied by the State of New York upon its products passing through the Erie canal, which are assessed, regardless of the demand or value of the property at the place of destination, which together often-times exceeds the canal and Hudson river freight to New York, or lake transportation of one thousand miles, sometimes equaling the latter and the ocean freight from New York together, or even what the Western farmer realizes on the coarse grain at the place of production."

Since the publication of the proceedings of the conven-

tion, this declaration has been publicly denied by Mr. Benton, the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New York, and a correspondence has been published.

To sustain his declarations, Mr. Aspinall refers to a report current some years since of the burning of Indian corn for fuel in the western states; also that corn in Illinois, growing within five miles of a railroad, had been offered for five cents a bushel, and the offer declined; and declares that this state of things will certainly occur again in the event of the prevalence of like causes.

How far such examples are in point, is not easy to determine. It is not probable that there was any extensive consumption of corn for fuel, even at the time to which Mr. Aspinall refers; and it is still less probable that "like causes" will again occur. It certainly does not argue favorably for the enterprise of any farmer that he will wastefully destroy his crops or sell them for an unremunerative price, when he has the means of employing them to better advantage. Cattle could be reared for market; and butter could be manufactured, which is always sure of sale. There is no excuse for such shiftlessness; and we have no hesitation to declare that the individuals of whom the gentleman speaks, were not from "Yankeeland" or the State of New York.

We have little patience with such arguments. Here is a class of men owning a soil more productive than can easily be imagined, who, instead of exhibiting energy and forethought to make their labor and its products lucrative, will sit lazily down, and call on the General Government and the Legislatures of other States to furnish them gratuitously or nearly so, with means of conveying their products to a distant market, so that they can realize a profit.

The answer of Mr. Benton to these demands is exactly in point:

"The trade of the Western States is important to our State and her commercial metropolis, but not so important that our people will ever consent to pay two or three millions of taxes annually to retain that trade and maintain the canals. When it comes to that, and come it will when the canals fail to give a revenue equal to their support, then the Western shipper may have the privilege of sending his products to market by canals owned by corporations."

Western farmers have two resources, two modes by which to put their shoulders to the wheel before invoking aid from a distance. They can do what their representatives in Congress have often compelled Eastern men to do, change their business. Instead of raising grain for a capricious foreign market, they can produce beef and butter, which are sure to be always in demand and are less exhausting to the soil. If this is not agreeable let them contribute the means themselves to build railroads and ship canals to those points which they have reason to suppose will provide them with the required market. Eastern capitalists, if they do it for them, will expect profit. If a State does it, she will require tolls. Western capitalists, if they do it, will have all the profits to themselves, without contributing to the treasury of other States or the pockets of foreign stockholders.

As for the charge made by Mr. Aspinall, with a double aspirate against the State of New York, it is sufficient to remark that the highest rate of toll on a barrel of flour—two hundred and sixteen pounds—from Buffalo to Albany, three hundred and fifty-two miles, has not exceeded twenty-three cents since 1851. In the year 1861 the tolls on a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to the Hudson barely exceeded five cents. Lake freights from Chicago to Buffalo on wheat averaged eleven and a half cents a bushel; and the freight charge from Buffalo to New York was ten and a half cents a bushel. The highest rate of toll charged on Western produce since 1850 has not exceeded three mills per 1,000 pounds per mile. The highest lake freight in 1861, from Chicago to Buffalo, was 26 cents per bushel on wheat, and the highest canal and river freight to New York was nearly 25 cents, exclusive of tolls.

The Legislature of Indiana addressed a communication on the subject to the Legislature of New York; but the principal cause of complaint rested, it will be seen, with the forwarders west of Buffalo.

But there is a higher law in the matter. Trade will find avenues to the points where demand shall attract it. It is of little use to force products where such demand does not exist. For example, little grain goes this year to England. It would not find a market if it should be carried there. Good sense dictates, therefore, that the energies of our people shall be directed toward making a market in other directions, in the Southern States, for example, and in changing production from coarse grain, which is not now wanted in so large quantities, to butter, cheese and beef, articles which are in active demand.

Besides the railroad companies are now making arrangements to furnish the West with facilities for transporting their product to market with as little cost and delay as possible. Lines from St. Louis and Cincinnati to New York will soon be open. These will be preferable to canals, which for more than half the year will not be navigable. Competition will determine the prices and ensure all the cheapness practicable. This is in accordance with the spirit of the age, when canals are going out of date as being too slow for the exigencies of trade.

THE PIERS AND SLIPS OF NEW YORK.

THE commerce of the city of New York now amounts to about four hundred millions of dollars *per annum*; and with the restoration of peace, the increase of population and productive industry, as well as enlarged facilities for transportation, it may be expected to increase steadily for an indefinite series of years. The utmost efforts should, therefore, be put forth, not only to ensure that increase, but to preserve and protect what is already possessed. For it must be acknowledged, that, in these respects, the city of New York is fearfully derelict. With the East River on one side, and on the other the estuary at the mouth of the Hudson, there is scarcely a pier, wharf, or dock suitable for the wants of its trade.

This subject for many years has engaged the attention of our leading merchants, the Chamber of Commerce, the Harbor Commissioners, and of Committees of the Common Council and State Legislature. Reports have been made setting forth the facts as they existed in the fullest manner.

Hon. Cheney Ames, of the Senate of New York thus forcibly delineated the condition of the Harbor:

"This country, which aspires to hold the trident of commerce, and which now has it nearly within its grasp, has not a single warehouse or pier, dock or wharf, public or private, in its commercial metropolis where merchandise or passengers can be landed with safety and despatch. This condition of things should not be permitted to continue longer."

"Our country is about to enter upon a career of commercial activity, which shall distance the enterprise and baffle the competition of all commercial rivals. The death struck rebellion is now powerless to vex the track of commerce or divert its course from our shores. It has also served to display to ourselves, and to an astonished world the marvelous resources of the Republic. Our naval force surpassing in magnitude that of the vaunted mistress of the seas, is and will be a sufficient guaranty for the protection of merchandise, whether on the ocean or in the harbor, over which our flag is hoisted. Our vast coasting trade is to be revived to more than its former magnitude, under the exclusive influence of Northern capital and energy. New York will absorb it all; and that, combined with the carrying trade of the world so largely enjoyed by the American shipowners prior to the rebellion, and which we had not a dozen war-vessels to protect our adventurous commercial marine, will make the bay of New York the harbor of ten thousand marts and advance that city to a successful rivalry with London, with London, with whom it will dispute the title of the commercial metropolis of the world."

"Nothing, in my judgment, can contribute so much to that result as the establishment of a suitable system of docks, piers and warehouses. The French Government expended at Cherbourg alone, as early as 1784, fifteen millions of dollars for docks; and recently the Emperor has lavished the treasury of France to enlarge and complete them. Great Britain has expended within fifty years, to perfect her system, over two hundred millions of dollars."

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen of New York

on Wharves, Piers and Slips, made a report in March, 1863, declaring that the present wharf accommodations are so sadly deficient both in character and extent, as to invite for immediate action, with a view of deriving some more comprehensive and general plan of affording to the commercial wants and requirements of the city the requisite facilities for the immense shipping business daily transacted. The report goes on to speak of the present condition of the matter:

"Reflection is lost in amazement in contemplating the dire calamities certain to result by reason of negligence or indifference on the part of the municipal authorities of this city, to the vast interests connected with the protection and perpetuation of the inestimable natural advantages vouchsafed to us in the formation of the harbor and its adaptation to the accommodation of the boundless enterprise so characteristic of our mercantile marine. Is it not worse than criminal to permit, nay, to authorise and direct the building of structures from the shores of the island out into the stream, * * * which are positive obstructions to the navigation of the adjacent waters, and which, if continued, will inevitably result in the total destruction of the natural and invaluable commercial advantages enjoyed by the city?"

The report goes on to say:

"An unaccountable apathy, if not criminal neglect, has governed the authorities of this city, since its incorporation, in legislating upon this subject. The city of New York, the first in the Western Hemisphere, the third in the civilised world in point of population and wealth; and possessed of commercial advantages as a city far superior to any in either hemisphere, is not in possession of a single wharf or pier that is not built of wood, in the most imperfect manner—mere temporary structures, and every one of them a positive detriment to the navigation of the waters of the surrounding rivers, and likely to result in the destruction of the unrivalled natural facilities of the harbor."

The Legislature of 1855, appointed a Commission, of which the present collector, Hon. Preston King, was a member, to investigate this subject. Able engineers were employed to aid; and the report was the fullest confirmation of what is here declared by the committee of the Board of Aldermen. So the evil has been amply displayed, but no remedy proposed or applied.

A prominent source of mischief to the harbor under our present system is the filling up of the slips from the deposits of the sewers. The piers obstruct the flow of water along the shores of the city and prevent the tide from properly washing them. The water in the slips is stagnant as a pool. The sewers have their outlets in this still water, depositing tons of the vilest refuse and filth from the city, privy deposits from the house-sewers, and the washings of earthy matters and garbage from the street gutters. This mass is mixed and thoroughly incorporated as it travels along the main sewers to the rivers, where it is emptied to settle into the quiet water, there to remain and accumulate in enormous volume, and shallowing the water till its lessened depth compels dredging. The annual expenditure for this purpose is about \$25,000.

We might dilate here upon the pestiferous character of this foul accumulation in our slips. It lies there fermenting and frothing like yeast, setting free the most noxious and insupportable odors. These are carried by the breeze to every part of the city, and their prevalence in summer constitutes a positive nuisance. As a cause of mortality it cannot be denounced too energetically. It is a breeder of cholera, dysentery, typhus, and the most malignant diseases in short, that exist on earth.

The municipal authorities have been bitterly denounced for the continuance of the present system of wharves and piers, and their failure to devise some suitable and adequate system of structures in their place. But in extenuation of this negligence, it should be considered that the power of the city to erect piers has been conferred by the State, loaded with the condition of rates of wharfage so low as not to warrant the proper expenditure. Besides, the whole authority in the matter is liable at any time to be assumed by the General Government, under that clause of the Federal Constitution empowering Congress to regulate commerce, and levy

and collect imposts. All these, the City, State, and National Government have given the matter attention; but, thus far, have failed to adopt a permanent system, because no plan was suggested which did not involve objections apparently insurmountable.

The result has been that all the commerce of the port of New York, constituting three-fourths of the commerce of the whole country, is transacted upon rotten wooden piers, narrow and uncovered, where there can be no shelter for merchandise from the weather; besides losses from fire, thieving etc., all which are burdens upon trade, enriching neither the Municipal or National Treasury. There should be, and must be, an entire renovation of the system. It does not, however, seem practicable to adopt either of the plans now followed in English ports.

The piers at Liverpool consist of walls of solid masonry projecting from the shore out into the water. We have not the water-room for this purpose; and, besides, its adoption would eventuate in the destruction of the Hudson River for commercial purposes. What encroachments have been already made in the way of "made land," and what are now being made on the New Jersey side by the Central Railroad of that State, already tell fearfully on the navigation of that river; while the harbor is so greatly filled up that vessels that formerly could come up to the piers and go out again without difficulty have now to be dragged out with tugs. The Liverpool system, if adopted here, it will be seen would perpetuate all the abuses of the present one.

In London the plan has been adopted of excavating basins from the shore into the land. But this cannot be done in New York, except it shall be found to be absolutely necessary. The narrowness of the island precludes such an undertaking; and the expenditure would be enormous.

The point to be gained here is the continued use of piers extending out into the river as at present, with the disadvantages obviated which have been remarked. There should be no obstruction of the flow of the tide or breakwater of any kind. At the last session of the Legislature of the State this matter was discussed in the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, by several of the Pilot Commissioners, and by some of our best engineers. An act was passed to provide for the completion of the extending the battery, and also, at the instance of Senators Ames, a second one to test, by practical experiment, the plan of one Mr. T. Burrows Hyde, for a new system of piers. This consists in the erection of iron tubular columns three or four feet in diameter, to be filled with concrete, upon which the piers shall be constructed. There will be ample opportunity afforded in this way for the tides to flow without obstruction clear up to the very bulkheads. It is also proposed by Mr. Hyde to erect on these piers, iron warehouses several stories high, the lower one of which shall be open on all sides, and the others inclosed and provided with hoistways, elevators, etc., required in loading and unloading vessels. This plan, if successful, would supersede to a large extent the necessity of warehouses at a distance from the shore, and at the same time greatly facilitate the landing and transhipment of goods, add to the dispatch of trade, protect from risk of fires, do away with river thieves, as well as much of the expense of cartage—in short, it would quadruple or quintuple the capacity of this port for commercial purposes. It would also prevent the deposit of sewerage matter about and between the piers, through the free flowing of the tide-currents under them at right angles with the sewer outlets through the bulkhead walls.

Commercial convenience demands some such radical change in the present system, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will not cease its efforts till the needed reform shall be fully accomplished. On a suitable system of docks and ware-

houses depends the maintenance of our trade; for a nation can no more secure or retain commercial power without such a system than merchants can secure and transact business without stores or offices. London owes her supremacy to her magnificent docks, and New York must discard her rickety contrivances of two centuries' standing for some more perfect system, if she would distance the British capital in relative progress, or seek to "wield a power which will establish within her island limits the seat of the commercial metropolis of the world."

THE PRESENT STATE OF TRADE AND CREDIT.

It is desirable to know exactly to what extent credit is being given to Western and Southern buyers. After careful inquiries on the subject, we find that the great bulk of jobbing sales now being made are on short time, say from sixty days to four months, and since, if the buyer pays up within the first thirty days, he is allowed a discount from his bill of one per cent a month, which discount applies to the thirty days also, the payment in most cases is anticipated; and the sum total of all is that very little credit is either asked or given.

Currency is so plentiful, and retail merchants have been so favored during the war by the continual rise in prices, that they now possess all the facilities for buying on cash terms. This is always an advantage to a solvent merchant, because he thereby saves the amount charged to him, in one way or another by the seller, to cover the risk of his failure; besides, it gives him more scope in buying. He is not so closely tied down to the particular houses which are accustomed to grant him credits. He has the whole market before him, and can buy where he pleases. Accordingly, when a merchant can buy for cash, he never fails to do so; and as that is the present position of most dealers throughout the country, very little paper at all is being made, and that little is on very short time.

On the part of the jobbers there is no pressure to sell. All the pressure there is, exists with the buyers. Goods are scarce and cannot be procured fast enough to satisfy the demands of the market. The war has terminated, but so recently that enough time has not yet elapsed for the arrival of goods ordered last spring from abroad. Nor has time enough elapsed to enable domestic manufacturers to accommodate themselves to the sudden increased demand for their fabrics. The markets are, therefore, but poorly supplied with manufactured goods, and such crude merchandise as is sold in this market for Western and Southern consumption is also scarce from analogous reasons. Hence, there is no competition among sellers, and so long as this state of affairs exists, they can ask their own terms and get them.

To be sure, old customers are still granted the old fashioned credit of six months if they require it, and some of them do, but this exception to the general rule does not prevail to any great extent. Half of the buyers pay in cash, and a large portion of the remainder average less than three months in their credits, while but a very few obtain six or eight months.

This, then, is the state of trade and credit this fall. So far as the trading merchants themselves are concerned, it argues the prevalence of great prosperity on both sides, and we trust that it may remain in its present condition for a long time. And it probably will remain so, unless some jobbers, eager to extend their trade, and unaware of the fact that in the present posture of affairs, they can no more readily do so by granting credits than by selling for cash, may offer terms of uncalled for liberality to buyers, and thus inaugurate a new era of credit inflation similar to that of 1857.

But there are other interests which are injured by this failure to give credit. It is very desirable, for instance, not only for

the recuperation of the exhausted South, but also for the prosperity of the North, that as large a crop of cotton as possible should be raised during the coming season. But the Southern planter has neither money to pay his freedmen, nor working tools wherewith to cultivate his broad acres. Both of these essential desiderata can be supplied by credit; but so long as Northern jobbers can sell all they want for cash or short time, it is evident that they will not care to sell to the South and wait upon the cotton crop for payment. In this direction, therefore, the present state of trade and credit has an important bearing.

In its bearing on the currency, too, the entire country is largely interested. Prices are determined by the quantitative relation between the sum of commodities which is being exchanged, and the sum of money which is performing that exchange. This sum of money includes every form of legal tender currency and bank notes. It has been claimed by some writers that book credits, though not themselves money, represent money, economise the use of it, and thus stimulate speculation and act indirectly on prices. If, for instance, to our present aggregate currency were added five hundred millions of book credits, the influences acting upon prices would be increased, not indeed to the extent of five hundred millions, because each book credit does not usually effect more than a single transaction, while a bank note to the same amount may effect a large number, but to the extent of perhaps twenty-five or thirty millions. This increase which in ordinary times would simply drive out of the country twenty-five or thirty millions of specie, (for which, of course, we would get twenty five or thirty millions of goods), would, now that the total sum of currency is by law made a fixed quantity, immediately have an effect upon prices, and put them up at once. In a word, any increase to credit, while the currency is fixed in amount, is an increase, though not to an equal amount, to inflation and consequently works an increase of prices. It is, therefore, a matter of no small moment to the people at large, that any tendency which may exist to re-inaugurate an era of extensive and too easy credits, should be discouraged. The currency we now possess is sufficiently expanded of itself, and no further inflation is required.

From all that we have said it is very evident that the internal trade of the United States is rapidly increasing in magnitude. There are more retail houses than there are jobbers to supply them, and more buyers than there are retailers to sell them. And in this result of quick and vigorous efforts at recuperation from the effects of war, is to be perceived a proof of that indomitable perseverance, and elastic adaptability to circumstances, which are the distinguishing characteristics of American people. No other nation after so great a war as ours, could have placed itself so soon upon a peace footing, and no other people could have laid aside the implements of destruction at so short a notice, and become fully occupied, as we have seen they are, in the healing and reparative occupations of production and commerce.

A RAILWAY IN CHINA.

THERE are very few whose minds, at a single leap, can take in all the advantages, commercial, social, educational and moral, which the establishment of a railway confers upon the people through whose territory it runs. For this reason it is not expected that the importance of the following piece of intelligence will be readily discerned:

"We learn by the Over-land China Mail that a committee of merchants had been formed at Canton, to act in conjunction with an association which has been provisionally formed in London, called the China Railway Company (limited). The Canton committee have resolved to place themselves in

communication with the Governor General of the Province of Canton to obtain his consent to the formation of a railway between Canton and Fatshan, a town in the vicinity. It is impossible to say how the proposition may be received by the Chinese dignitaries, but the best results are hoped for, as the old dislike for foreigners is disappearing, and a keen appetite for commercial development is exhibited by the Chinese."

China is a country having a population of 360,279,897, and embracing an area of 5,559,564 square miles (these statistics are for the year 1858), after the cession of the Amoor Country to the Russians. In other words it is twice as large as the whole United States, and contains ten times as many people. To say that this vast and populous empire is destitute of means of intercommunication would not be wholly true, for although, besides the Yang-tse-Kiang, Pei-ho, and Chu-Kiang, and their systems of tributaries, China has no extensive rivers to boast of (the Hoang-ho having too rapid a current for navigation). Yet she possesses over 400 canals, which traverse the empire in every direction, each of them serving the triple purpose of a means of transit for boats, of immigration for farmers, and (in their tow-paths) a highway for pedestrians and vehicles. One of these canals, the Yun-ho is 650 miles in length (nearly twice as long as the Erie), and from 200 to 1,000 feet wide, with walls and bridges composed entirely of hewn granite. But putting all these stupendous works of Chinese art together they form so inadequate a means of intercommunication for this great empire, both by reason of their fewness as compared with the vast extent of the country and the necessary slowness of travel and transit upon them, that China to-day may be said to be as poorly provided with travelling facilities as was the United States before the era of steam.

In those days a journey to Boston, if made overland, was looked upon as an arduous and perilous undertaking; while a man who had ever penetrated the country as far back as where stood the trading post, now known as Chicago, was looked upon as an adventurer, who must necessarily possess an intimate acquaintance with the Indian mysteries of scalping knives and war-whoops. And, in China, to-day, he who penetrates the kingdom as far as Pekin, be he native or foreigner, is looked upon as a person of singular intrepidity and hardihood.

The result is that arts which in some parts of China have been practised since remote periods, to great perfection, and communicated even to Europeans many centuries ago, are either wholly unknown, or but poorly understood in other parts; and arts peculiarly European are, in most cases, not known at all beyond the limited confines of the trading cities of Canton, Shanghae, &c. Another striking result, not of the want of means of internal transit, but of the peculiar characteristics of the means possessed, is their slowness. Tortuous and sluggish rivers, winding canals with inclined planes for locks, unwieldy junks, and still more unwieldy canal-barges, are not the most expeditious means of transporting either person or property. Many weary months are consumed in bringing to market the products which ordinarily find their way to foreign countries from China, and as the rate of interest in that country ranges from 15 per cent per annum in the seaports to 3 per cent a month in the interior (this great difference being itself to a certain degree a remarkable illustration of the inadequacy of its means of intercommunication), it follows that the prices of tea, silk, nankeens, mats, porcelain, &c., must be enormously enhanced to the shipping merchants beyond their original cost at the place of production. And this is precisely the case. The ordinary Congou tea, in the tea producing districts, is rated at from 6 to 8 teals per picul, or from 8 to 9 cents per pound. As the cost of the

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same tea to the foreign shippers in the Chinese ports is about 16 cents, it follows that interest and transportation (and the small item of package), swallow up nearly half of the cost. Allowing 1½ cents per pound for package, and two months as the average time of transportation to the coast, with interest at 3 per cent per month, the transportation alone must cost 5 cents per pound, or three fourths as much again as the first cost of the article, the exactions of the Chinese government upon tea being mainly collected after its transfer into the hands of the shipper.

It is not to be expected that the completion of the enterprise of the China Railway Company will exert any immediate influence upon the opening up of the country, or the expediting of produce, but it will be the small end of the wedge of industrial progress, which, in time, will be sure to produce important and lasting results. Canton itself, including the floating portion of the city, or "Tankia Fleet," contains a million and a half of population, and is the rendezvous of the great junk fleet which trades to our part of the coast, and it is, therefore, the best place in China for the inception of an enterprise, the importance and *modus operandi* of which it is desirable should be known all over the country.

Should this enterprise take root, as undoubtedly it will, and be followed by others of greater length, and directed towards the producing sections of the country, the advantages which will in consequence inure, not only to the Chinese themselves, but to the nations who trade with them, are almost incalculable.

To the Chinese, railways will bring wealth by opening up districts now inaccessible to commerce. Railways will improve their social condition by elevating and dignifying labor, and introducing beneficial usages and laws now unknown to them. Finally railways, by cheapening communication, will spread knowledge, and thus improve their educational and, through that, their moral condition.

But to foreign nations, railways in China will prove of no less advantage, and more particularly, perhaps, than to any other, to the United States. The exports of China now amount in value to three times its imports. The immense difference thus created has to be made good with specie, and this specie is principally silver. Now, although it makes no difference to the United States, for instance, whether she exports grain or gold, since she makes an equal profit on the production of either, yet when neither grain nor gold is wanted, but is only silver, which not to any great extent the product of this country, and of which, in consequence of our restricted commercial policy, we are not any more the factors than we are the producers, the China trade is necessarily forced into the hands of countries which either do produce silver, or by reason of their commercial policy are enabled to trade in it to advantage. The principal country of this sort is Great Britain, and accordingly we find that to a very large extent she monopolises the tea and silk trade of China.

With the introduction of railways into China, an appetite for numberless products and manufactures will gain ground, and a demand for these articles will spring up and replace the present prevailing desire for silver alone. This demand the United States can supply. The present imports of China are opium—from Europe and America long cloths, domestics and sheetings, ginseng, tin, lead, iron in the form of bars, rods and hoops, woolen goods, gold and silver thread, clocks, watches, cheap jewelry, telescopes, cutlery, snuff, corks, glassware, lamps and chandeliers, and silver coin.

The statistics of the opium trade are as follows:

IMPORTS OF OPIUM INTO CHINA.			
Year.	Chests.	Year.	Chests.
1790.	4,004	1840	20,619
1800.	4,570	1850	52,925
1810.	4,968	1855	53,321
1820.	4,006	1856	66,500*
1830.	16,877	1857	76,000

*At an average price of \$401 to \$472 per chest.

The statistics of the past and present trade between the United States and China at various periods are as follows:

DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CHINA.			
Year.	Value of Imports.	Year.	Value of Imports.
1795*	\$1,144,103	1801*	\$4,558,356
1796*	2,459,410	1822	5,242,536
1797*	2,319,964	1850	6,598,452
1798*	2,309,304	1860	18,566,587
1799*	8,219,262	1861	11,351,719
1800*	4,613,463	1862	7,459,318

EXPORTS FROM THE U. S. TO CHINA, INCLUDING FOREIGN PRODUCE.	
Year.	Value, &c.
Av. of ten years preceding 1812	\$333,065 of which but \$193,430 was domestic produce
	1,479,701 of which more than half was foreign produce.
1820.	5,935,368
1822.	1,605,217
1850.	8,906,118
1861.	6,917,427
1862	5,499,288
	4,293,158

These tables show apparently that our commerce with China reached its acme in 1860, and has since that time steadily declined in extent. In its earlier years it was chiefly a carrying trade for other nations, and was a most profitable one. In later times, however, it was mainly a direct exportation of domestic produce in return for a direct importation of Chinese produce. But since 1860 it has passed into other hands. Our trade to and from China is as great this year as it was in 1860; but it now passes through England, and is done by British ships. All that is wanted to restore it to its former extent, aside from the removal of the commercial restraints now existing by law, is a demand from China for such articles of American production as may be most advantageously shipped direct from this country, and this demand can only follow the opening of the interior of China to foreign trade.

We therefore hail with undisguised satisfaction the advent of a railway in China, and trust that this first effort to emulate the grander exploits of Occidental industry, may meet in the Flowery Kingdom with complete success, and be followed with extensive imitation.

ANALYSES OF RAILROAD REPORTS. NO. 1.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.

Under the general heading of analyses, etc., as above, we intend to give weekly a compend of the current and comparative statistics of one or more of our principal railroads—their operations, results, and condition. These statistics will be arranged in the most readable form, so as to be intelligible to the general reader as well as the expert. They will contain all the elements necessary to a full understanding of the enterprise immediately treated upon, and while portraying its present and past, indicate its financial future. We commence the series with the statements of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad consists of a main line and several extensions, which may be described as follows:

	Miles.	
Main line.	Cleveland to Wellsville.	101
Tuscarawas Extension.	Bayard to New Philadelphia.	32
Hanover Branch.	H. Junction to Hanover.	14
Beaver Ext'n { River }.	Wellsville to Rochester.	22
Wheeling Ext'n { Line. }.	Yellow Creek to Belair.	47

Total length of railroad owned by company 202½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, Rochester to Pittsburgh, used under lease, (\$85,000 per annum) 26

The number of locomotives and cars on the road at the end of each of the three years 1862, 1863, and 1864, was as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Locomotives.	46	52	56
Passenger cars.	31	31	28
Freight cars.	769	962	1,158
Mail and baggage cars.	20	20	20
Other cars.	95—915	95—1,108	98—1,304

*Including other native Asiatic ports not in China. But the direct imports from these places amounted to a comparatively inconsiderable sum.

The gross earnings and payments for the same years were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Gross earnings	\$1,436,317	\$1,910,034	\$2,512,315
Operating expenses ..	662,065	874,730	1,505,636
Profits.....	\$774,252	\$1,035,304	\$1,006,679

Against which was charged the following:

Pitta, Ft. Wayne, & Chic. lease.....	\$85,000	\$85,000	\$85,000
do. do div. of earnings.....	.....	102,689	.....
Interest on bonds.....	249,517	319,687	282,163
General interest and exchange.....	82,651	24,189	6,947
River line certificates and interest.....	.....	98,709	.....
Dividends.....	.....	155,044	820,608
Total.....	\$367,168	\$682,629	\$797,407

Leaving..... \$407,084 \$352,675 \$209,272
—which has been nearly used up in renewals and construction.

STATEMENT OF GROSS EARNINGS, OPERATING EXPENSES, AND PROFITS ON ACCOUNT OF WORKING THE ROAD FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1855-64, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Year ending	Gross Earnings.				Expenses.		
	Passengers.	Freight.	Other.	Total.	Amount.	Rate.	earnings.
Nov. 30, 1855	\$30,941	\$350,709	\$45,035	\$481,787	\$82,359	46.81	\$399,519
" 1856	200,450	394,055	29,173	620,678	208,630	45.91	331,342
" 1857	200,454	413,206	36,161	730,761	243,977	45.91	295,967
" 1858	302,316	421,149	48,128	773,093	430,969	56.99	332,094
" 1859	394,983	530,003	49,719	906,710	514,229	56.64	392,481
" 1860	396,351	601,983	52,505	1,020,638	564,497	53.31	456,141
" 1861	376,096	682,254	55,751	1,114,941	616,335	55.28	498,606
" 1862	435,527	930,410	70,380	1,306,317	662,065	46.09	774,252
" 1863	611,990	1,204,439	93,605	1,910,034	874,730	45.79	1,032,304
" 1864	882,821	1,371,153	106,339	2,512,315	1,505,636	59.93	1,006,679

The following abstract exhibits the financial condition of the Company at the close of the years 1862, '63 and '64, respectively:

	1862	1863	1864
Construction.....	\$7,771,062	\$7,816,140	\$8,454,040
Personal property.....	48,118	29,118	29,083
Telegraph.....	16,914	16,914	16,914
Real estate.....	.....	13,030	17,685
Machinery and tools.....	889,192	36,730	58,242
Shop materials.....	.....	54,028	84,348
Cash and cash assets.....	.....	186,608	83,678
Balance of personal accounts...	26,360	128,271	32,362
Total.....	\$8,251,647	\$8,281,739	\$8,776,352
Stock and scrip.....	\$8,882,712	\$8,838,392	\$4,266,988
First mortgage bonds.....	800,000	.....	.....
Second do do.....	1,189,000	1,189,000	1,157,000
Third do do.....	1,166,000	1,965,500	1,728,600
Fourth do do.....	1,059,028	1,105,084	1,108,740
River Line bonds.....	20,000	.....	4,000
Dividend do.....	75,078	45,201	24,811
Income do.....	15,500	.....	3,500
Bills payable.....	94,329	4,527	134,347
Balance net earnings.....	.....	136,035	348,466
Total.....	\$8,251,647	\$8,281,739	\$8,776,352

Statement showing the amount of stock, bonds, and debt outstanding, the length of finished road, and the cost of the property of the Company at the close of the fiscal years 1855, '64, both inclusive:

Fiscal year Ending	Capital account—	Length of road	Cost of
	Shares Bonds Debt Total	miles	Eq'lpm't
Nov. 30, 1855	\$2,078,075 \$7,750,312 \$298,679 \$5,924,776	183.5	\$5,837,467
" 1856	3,976,814 3,587,800 355,449 8,170,063	178.0	7,835,140
" 1857	4,082,878 4,925,462 677,750 9,636,090	203	9,442,609
" 1858	3,992,196 4,918,325 658,891 9,564,342	208.5	9,329,259
" 1859	No statement published.	208.5	No statement.
" 1860 .....	.....	203.5	ment.
" 1861	3,846,824 4,231,637 384,938 8,412,914	203.5	8,218,872
" 1862	3,882,712 4,924,606 94,829 825,647	208.5	7,836,095
" 1863	3,886,392 4,304,785 4,527 8,145,704	203.5	7,911,934
" 1864	4,266,988 4,026,551 184,847 8,427,886	203.5	8,573,962

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

We give below the statement of the Public Debt, prepared from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, for May, July, and August, 1865.

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Denominations.	May 31	July 31	August 31
6 per cent, due December 31, 1867.....	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250	\$9,415,250
6 do July 1, 1868.....	8,908,342	8,908,342	8,908,338
5 do January 1, 1874.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
5 do January 1, 1871.....	7,022,000	7,022,000	7,022,000
6 do December 31, 1880.....	18,415,000	18,415,000	18,415,000
6 do June 30, 1881.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
6 do June 30, 1861, exc'd for 7.30s	39,155,650	139,546,450	139,194,000
6 do May 1, 1867-82 (5.20 years).....	114,780,500	514,780,500	514,880,500
6 do November 1, 1869-84 (5.20 years).....	590,789,000	91,789,000	91,789,000
5 do March 1, 1874-1904 (10.40s).....	172,770,100	172,770,100	172,770,100
5 do January 1, 1865, (Texas Indem.).....	842,000	.....	.....
6 do July 1, '81 (Oregon war).....	1,016,000	1,016,000	1,016,000
6 do June 30, 1861.....	65,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000

Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest \$1,106,113,842 \$1,106,662,142 \$1,106,310,192

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

4 per cent Temporary Loan	10 days'	\$666,477	\$646,536	\$618,126
5 do	do	11,365,880	23,886,268	25,489,886
5 do	do	59,419,425	74,570,641	71,101,187
6 do	Certificates (one year).....	126,536,000	106,706,000	85,098,000
5 do	One and two years' notes.....	50,856,380	39,954,230	32,964,230
6 do	Three years' com. int. notes.....	175,143,630	212,121,470	217,624,160
6 do	Thirty-year bonds, (Union Pacific R.).....	.....	1,258,000	1,258,000
7.30 do	Three years' treasury notes, 1st series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do	do do 2d series	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
7.30 do	do do 3d series	29,511,620	320,000,000	320,000,000

Aggregate of debt bearing lawful mon. int. \$1,053,476,371 \$1,389,156,545 \$1,274,478,108

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED.

7.30 per cent Three-years' Notes.....	\$456,150	\$358,550	\$334,450
5 do Texas Indemnity Bonds.....	.....	889,000	889,000
Other bonds and notes.....	330,120	329,570	329,570

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased.....

\$786,270 \$1,527,120 \$1,508,020

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes.....	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$400,000,000
do do (in redemp'n of the temporary loan).....	33,160,569	33,160,569	33,160,569
Fractional Currency.....	24,667,404	25,750,032	26,344,743

Currency..... \$457,827,973 \$458,910,601 \$459,505,311

Uncalled for pay requisitions..... 40,150,000 15,736,000 2,111,000

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..... \$497,977,973 \$474,646,601 \$461,646,601

Amount in Treasury—

Coin..... \$25,148,702 \$35,337,357 \$45,435,771

Currency..... 81,401,774 42,782,384 42,782,384

Total in Treasury..... \$35,148,702 \$116,739,632 \$88,318,056

RECAPITULATION.

Debt bearing interest in coin..... \$1,108,113,842 \$1,106,662,147 \$1,108,310,192

Debt bearing interest in lawful money..... 1,053,476,371 1,389,156,545 1,274,478,108

Debt on which interest has ceased..... 330,120 329,570 329,570

Debt bearing no interest (currency)..... 40,150,000 15,736,000 2,111,000

Uncalled for requisitions..... 175,143,630 212,121,470 217,624,160

Aggregate debts of all kinds..... \$2,660,354,456 \$2,874,092,908 \$2,845,907,628

Cash in Treasury..... 25,148,702 116,739,632 88,318,056

ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE ON DEBT.

Payable in gold..... \$64,480,480 \$64,521,837 \$64,500,500

Payable in lawful money..... 60,158,385 78,740,631 73,531,038

Aggregate amount of interest payable annually..... \$124,638,874 \$139,262,368 \$138,031,628

—not including interest on the three years' compound interest notes, which is payable only at maturity.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

One and two years' 5 per cent notes..... \$50,856,380 \$39,955,230 \$33,954,220

United States Notes (currency)..... 433,160,569 433,160,569 433,160,569

Three years' 6 per cent compound interest notes..... 175,143,630 212,121,470 217,624,160

Aggregate Legal Tender Notes in circulation..... \$659,160,569 \$685,326,369 \$684,138,059

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO AUG. 26.

In London business is still marked by the dullness that has characterized the market for some time. There is an entire absence of speculation, with a full supply of money, and a limited demand. The uncertainty respecting the crops and the alarm felt respecting the cattle plague and the cholera have imparted additional caution, and it is not expected that any change will occur for some weeks at least. Transactions in discount have taken place at prices below the bank rate, for first class paper.

The operations in the stock market have been very limited for both home and foreign securities. The dullness, however, is rather in tone than in prices, which exhibit much firmness. A rather moderate business has been transacted in joint stock bank shares, at firm rates

British colonial securities have experienced no change of importance.

At a general meeting of the Oriental Commercial Bank an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, leaving a balance of £3,913 to be carried forward.

The proprietors of the National Bank at a special meeting agreed to create 10,000 new bonus shares of £50 each, £30 paid.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not favorable. Operations are limited, the only activity being in some departments of the foreign trade. At Manchester the amount of business was not large as both buyers and sellers are waiting for a change in the raw staple. The position of spinners is not encouraging. There has been a little more buying for the finer fabrics, but shirtings and goods for India are neglected. There is no change in price. Sellers of all descriptions of goods hold tenaciously to their quotations in the face of a firmer cotton market, but buyers are cautious and purchase with reluctance when full rates are required. Great numbers of looms and spindles have now been stopped again, especially in Blackburn and neighborhood, and the hands of producers are strengthened by the consequent lessening of production. Two small manufacturers have failed, but they are people who had stopped before.</p

At Rochdale operations are limited in every department, the reason assigned being the high prices demanded by manufacturers.

At Bradford the market for woollen goods is better, at rather improved prices. Business generally is steady.

At Huddersfield sales of fancy trouserings and coatings have been freely made. Low priced goods are dull of sale, except for shipping. The indications of winter are manifested in an improved demand for overcoat cloths.

At Leicester the hosiery business is brisk, and the accounts from the country districts show activity. Cotton yarns are dearer, with a good inquiry for wools.

The lace trade at Nottingham is quiet, except for black silk laces. Workmen are fully employed, and manufacturers have no stocks on hand.

Dundee advices state that the demand for linens continues good, and manufacturers are generally fully employed. There is also a large business doing in some descriptions of jute goods, as Hessians, sacking, etc., and prices are very firm.

At Sheffield the horse trade is languid, but the increased demand from the United States and India imparts activity to the market.

The Wolverhampton iron trade is still improving, merchants sending in orders very freely.

THE CONTINENT.

PARIS DATES TO AUGUST 25.

The trade of Paris has greatly improved during the week in consequence of the large influx of visitors to witness the Emperor's *fête*. The receipts of some of the shopkeepers were unusually large, and the activity seemed to atone for the dulness of the summer months. The operatives felt the effects of this favorable condition of affairs, and it is hoped that the ebb has been reached, and that the retail trade will not again reach so low a point during the present year.

The wholesale trade, however, of Paris still continues very dull, but there are signs that a revival will soon take place. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favorable, and the cotton manufacturers relieved of their fears of a superabundance of the raw material, on the conclusion of the American war, are resuming operations on an extended scale. Orders begin to come in freely, and the demand for American account promises to be brisk.

At Lyons the limited quantity of raw silk on hand has caused manufacturers to abstain from purchasing, thus enduring a decline of five per cent on some articles, such as thrown silk from Broussa. The amount of raw material received last week was only 470 bales, weighing 29,681 kilogrammes, against 1,197 bales, weighing 82,941 kilogrammes, received in the corresponding week of last year.

The stock of sugar in France is reported to be small. The price of beet-root sugar is low, although the beet-root crop is reported to have been badly injured in some districts. The sugar market at Lille is quiet; beet-root sugar is quoted at 58f to 60f the 100 kilogrammes. At Douai the demand is so completely suspended that the brokers have not published any prices. The same holding back is noticed among buyers at Valenciennes, who do not offer more than 60f for No. 12. Sugar for exportation is maintained at from 46f to 50f.

The adoption of a new system of tanning leather, by M. Picard, of Rouen, attracts considerable attention on account of its cheapness. The inventor substitutes a mechanical process for the use of bark, and he undertakes to tan a hide in 12 hours, which will last as long as one prepared on the old system. He uses turpentine, which desolves fat substances, and is a most powerful preservative. This turpentine, he observes, may be procured from the small fir tree, and the full grown may be reserved for the Imperial navy. In point of economy, M. Picard asserts that the material employed in the new process is 50 per cent cheaper than that now used by the tanners, while the labor is considerably diminished. The rapidity with which the tanning is accomplished will moreover give a quick return of the outlay, and render the large capital at present employed by tanners unnecessary. A large quantity of hides have been already tanned by the new process and sold to shoemakers and manufacturers of varnished leather, who are unanimous in admitting their superiority.

The accounts from the wine districts of France continue remarkably favorable, and there seems to be no doubt of a large vintage.

The finances of Russia begin to attract attention on account of the efforts to attract foreign capital to that country. The Russian revenue has lately amounted to about £44,000,000 a year, with a debt more than six times that amount, and a deficit of 13 per cent. Of the debt one-half is non-consolidated, two-thirds of this latter portion being paper money, and the rest Treasury bills and other bonds bearing interest. Within the last five years about £55,000,000 have been added to a debt now consisting of some £3000,000, the revenue, however, experiencing a corresponding increase of 14 per cent in the same time, which, were it not chiefly derived from spirits, would have materially tended to place the public finances on a sounder basis. As it is, 42 per cent of the entire income of the estate is derived from the excise on gin. If the reduction of the army by a fourth or more, which has just been announced as imminent, is really carried through, a considerable part of the deficit will disappear at once.

Baron Frankel, the well known bullion banker, has been authorized to form a bank with a capital of 50,000,000 roubles, to loan money on land at six per cent interest. As this rate is below the current rates for best bills, and as it is extremely difficult to procure money on any terms on land, in the present transition stage of society, it is supposed that the chief object of the Bank is to accommodate the government with money on the security of the national domains. It is expected to place the shares for the most part on the foreign market.

All estates mortgaged to the bank share its liabilities. As a curious, and to the shareholders a very profitable clause, it may also be mentioned that loans are given in cash and repaid in paper with the agio the rouble may command at the time. On interest too agio is demanded, and as there is more prospect of the agio rising again than sinking below the 11 per cent it has at length attained, the chances are that a nice additional profit will be realized by the bank having been accorded this privilege.

The Russian Government has extended the right of carrying the Russian flag to ships the property of commercial firms having partners or managers who are Russian subjects. This liberal concession is intended to increase the number of the Russian commercial fleet, which now consists of 2,000 vessels, with an aggregate of 190,000 tons.

The commercial treaty between France and Holland will go into operation on the 1st of September.

The conversion of the internal debt of the Ottoman Empire is proceeding favorably through the Societe Generale. Upwards of £1,000,000 of all descriptions of stock have been converted since the 15th of August, the date on which the conversion commenced.

The municipality of Florence has decided on issuing proposals for a loan of 30,000,000 francs, in bonds of 500 francs each, to be repaid in fifty years. This is the largest loan ever attempted by any city in Italy, but the distrust at the amount is tempered by the reflection that Florence is now the capital of Italy, and has resources equal to the debt. The loan is likely to be taken at a premium.

The Paris Bourse has been greatly excited by a report that a speculator intended to test the legality of the recent discounts in Credit Mobilier and North of Spain shares. The point involved is whether, in an operation for a fall, a speculator should be required to produce in return for money down, at an earlier date than had been contemplated, the shares or stock to which the operator referred. The question illustrates the strong hostility between the great old banking houses, and the Credit Mobilier being suspected of defending the speculator, and it is supposed even making the discounts.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company, in consequence of a report that the funds of the company were exhausted, or nearly so, have published a reply to the effect that they still have a capital of 170,000,000 francs. This statement has excited some astonishment and distrust, as the amount of calls on shares paid up amounts to only 160,000,000 francs, and an immense amount must have been expended on the works. It is therefore surmised that the company may have recovered the indemnity due by the Viceroy of Egypt for lands taken by him which belonged to the company.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) August 31st, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 1st :

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods.....	\$2,141,562	\$1,566,248	\$1,466,359	\$2,833,411
Gen'l merchandise.	1,849,153	1,845,480	1,937,893	1,875,558
Total for the week.	\$3,990,715	\$2,411,728	\$3,404,252	\$4,708,969
Previously rep'ted.	114,301,948	118,651,356	160,876,537	117,141,474
Since Jan. 1 ..	\$118,292,663	\$122,063,084	\$164,280,789	\$121,850,443

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 5th and since January 1st :

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week.....	\$2,820,373	\$2,637,963	\$5,286,408	\$2,323,660
Previously rep'ted.	91,827,308	119,047,364	146,097,656	105,847,660

Since January 1 .. \$94,647,781 121,685,327 151,384,064 108,171,320

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week :

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending September 2d, 1865 :

August 29—Brig Coronella, St. Johns—			
American silver.....	\$6,000		
" 30—Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool—			
California gold bars.....	165,876		
" 31—Steamer Eagle, Havana—			
American gold.....	1,428		
Spanish gold.....	46,940		
Sept. 1—Steamer City of Baltimore, Liverpool—			
Gold bars.....	100,000		
American gold.....	15,133		
" 1—Steamer Borussia, Hamburg—			
German silver.....	5,000		

Total for the week..... \$340,877

Previously reported..... \$19,960,545

Total since Jan. 1, 1865..... 20,300,922

Same time in 1864..... \$82,280,454 | Same time in 1865.....

1863..... 29,301,832 | 1857..... \$32,268,996

1862..... 39,761,420 | 1856..... 28,735,407

1861..... 3,264,058 | 1854..... 22,548,171

1860..... 35,598,450 | 1853..... 24,696,021

1859..... 49,598,460 | 1852..... 18,767,185

1858..... 17,811,257 | 1851..... 18,581,341

The following are the total values of the exports from Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia for the weeks ending August 18, Aug. 25, and Sept. 1st:

EXPORTS FROM BOSTON, BALTIMORE, AND PHILADELPHIA.

For week ending—	Boston	Baltimore	Philadelphia	Total
August 18, 1865.....	\$121,695	\$122,895	\$265,825	\$510,415
August 25, ".....	367,865	58,201	329,055	754,921
Sept. 1, ".....	266,276	67,466	128,292	462,034

UNITED STATES MINT.—The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint, for the months of July and August:

DEPOSITS.

	August.	July.
Gold deposits from all sources.	\$797,353 30	\$290,886 88
Silver deposits, incld'g purch's.	40,854 32	9,634 67

Total deposits..... \$837,707 62 \$300,521 55

GOLD COINAGE.

Denomination.	No. of pieces.	Value.	No. of pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles.....	28,680	\$573,600 00	5,095	\$101,900 00
Eagles.....	3,330	33,300 00	...	...
Fine bars.....	16	11,050 59	11	6,783 63

Total..... 32,026 \$617,950 59 5,106 \$108,683 63

SILVER.

Half dollars	37,060	\$18,500 00	20,000	\$10,000 00
Fine bars.....	2	90 29	5	241 71

Total..... 37,062 \$18,590 29 20,005 \$10,241 71

COPPER.

Cents.....	1,650,000	\$16,500 00	2,695,000	\$26,950 00
Two cent pieces.....	640,000	12,800 00	505,000	10,100 00
Three cent pieces.....	740,000	22,200 00	1,176,000	\$5,280 00

Total..... 3,030,000 \$51,500 00 4,876,000 \$72,330 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage....	32,026	\$617,950 59	5,106	\$108,683 63
Silver.....	37,062	18,590 29	20,005	10,241 71
Copper.....	3,030,000	51,500 00	4,876,000	72,330 00

Total..... \$3,099,088 \$688,040 88 4,401,111 \$191,255 34

TREASURE MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK.—Statement showing the supply of Treasure from California, foreign countries and boards, for the first eight months of 1865, and the corresponding period in 1864 and 1863; also the amount exported, and the amount remaining in the Banks and Sub-Treasury at the end of each month:

Months, &c.	Sources of Supply		Exports		Treasure	
	Rec'dts fm California.	Foreign imports.	Tot'l new	for'gn. in b'ks.	Treasure boards. to market.	country's. Sub-Tre.
January, 1865....	2,043,457	52,268	1,376,928	3,472,638	3,184,853	30,382,250
February, ".....	914,735	106,704	4,181,853	5,203,292	1,023,201	34,522,340
March, ".....	1,668,975	242,232	799,350	2,710,507	381,913	36,861,994
April, ".....	2,307,028	236,492	1,372,524	3,916,341	871,249	39,897,087
May, ".....	1,257,631	177,058	8,882,444	10,317,184	7,945,071	42,969,200
June, ".....	750,469	249,732	5,529,172	6,329,373	5,199,472	44,099,101
July, ".....	1,092,808	263,640	4,710,940	6,357,388	723,986	49,732,500
August, ".....	1,676,177	182,072	2,668,542	4,526,398	1,554,398	52,404,883

Jan.-Aug., 1865.... 11,711,294 1,501,325 29,382,077 42,544,576 20,194,143 52,404,883

1864.... 7,776,370 1,800,924 29,337,942 29,915,237 32,100,464 33,207,799

1863.... 8,883,454 1,149,890 16,403,783 26,407,128 29,366,109 38,012,019

The amounts of treasure and specie in the Banks and Sub-Treasury on the 1st of January and 1st of September compares as follows:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
January 1.....	\$80,054,450	\$37,992,584	\$40,970,994
September 1.....	52,404,893	33,207,799	38,012,019

Increase..... \$22,350,443 \$ \$

Decrease..... 4,784,785 2,958,980

The decrease in 1863 was wholly due to the excess of exports

over imports and other new supplies, and the decrease in 1864 was due to an excess of exports over new supplies amounting to \$2,185,227, and the re-boarding of \$2,599,508.

The balances against New York on the foreign account, and the sources from which they were supplemented, are shown in the following statement:

	1865.	1864.	1863.
Exports.....	\$20,194,143	\$32,100,464	\$29,366,109
Imports.....	1,554,398	1,800,924	1,149,890
Balances ag't New York	\$18,639,745	\$30,299,540	\$28,216,219
Receipts from California	11,711,294	7,776,371	8,883,453

Leaving as the actual drain from previously existing supplies.... \$6,928,451 \$22,523,169 \$19,362,766

—which remainders represent the amounts drawn from boards, the Banks and the Sub-Treasury for export, irrespective of the California and foreign supply.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTED IN NEW YORK CITY.—From the figures given below it will be seen what amount of internal revenue has been collected in New York for the fiscal year ending June 30:

District.	Amt. Collected.	District.	Amt. Collected.
Thirty-second.....	\$10,000,000	Seventh.....	\$1,298,497
Fourth.....	5,000,000	Eighth.....	6,512,881
Fifth.....	334,672	Ninth.....	810,864
Sixth.....	8,115,658	Total.....	\$27,068,572

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—The census returns of New York City made by the State authorities, have lead to the examination of Trow's New York City Directory for 1860, and each year since, with the following result:

Directory ending May 1, 1860, contains.....	Names.
" 1861, "	163,933
" 1862, "	165,134
" 1863, "	164,650
" 1864, "	170,830
" 1865, "	169,740
" 1866, "	174,340
" 1867, "	193,284

The last year shows an increase of 29,346 over the year 1860.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE.—The following proclamation was issued Aug. 29:

By the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, By my proclamations of the 13th and 24th of June, 1865, removing restrictions in part upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade with the States recently declared in insurrection, certain articles were exempted from the effect of said proclamations as contraband of war; and whereas, the necessity for restricting trade in said articles has now, in a great measure, ceased, it is hereby ordered that on and after the 1st day of September, 1865, all restrictions aforesaid be removed, so that the articles declared by the said proclamations to be contraband of war may be imported into and sold in said States, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

By the President:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

NEW EUROPEAN LINE OF STEAMERS FOR AMERICA.—The prospectus is published in London for the new fortnightly steam line, with vessels of four thousand tons burthen, between Southampton and New York. The title is to be the Transatlantic Ship Company. Capital £800,000 in £50 shares. Passages to be performed within ten days; two subsidiary steamers, of six hundred tons, to be employed to connect the service at Southampton with Antwerp, Havre and London, through rates of freight being established between those cities and New York. The enterprise is said to be supported by the London and Southwestern Railway Company, Southampton Dock Company, and other important concerns.

RESUMPTION OF MAIL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.—The Postmaster General has entered into a contract with the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, John J. Roe, President, to convey the mails in suitable and safe steamboats on the Mississippi River from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La., and back every other day, three and a half times a week, making the following landings, viz: Cairo, Columbus, Hickman, New Madrid, Memphis, Helena, mouth of White River, Napoleon, Granville, Skipwith's Lake, Providence, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Roday, Natchez, mouth of Red River, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine and New Orleans, and ten other landings on the river, to be designated from time to time, with substitutions therefor, for the Post Office Department, from the 1st of September, 1865, to June 30, 1869; route agents to be employed and provided for on each steamboat without expense to the Department. The sum to be paid for the above service is \$27,300 per annum.

The Postmaster General has also accepted the offer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company for the conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Wilmington and the intermediate places.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED.	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
United States 10-40...	40,611	\$1,000.	—	Jno. T. Hill, Cash'r.
do do 7-30...	26,156-7	\$1,000 each.	June 15, '65.	Refer to J. Edwin
do do 7-30...	116,397	\$500.	do do	Conant, 71 Broadway
18,581c-2a-				Refer to Sawyer,
3b-4c-5a-				Wallace & Co., 47
15,491a-2b-			Aug 15,	Broad St. See advertisement on 4th page
3c-4a-5b.			1864.	

RAILROAD AND OTHER DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	AMT DIVID.	WHEN DUE.	WHERE PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Chemung RR. Co....	2 qtly.	On dem.	Office 9 Broad St.	—
Gould and Curry Silver Mining Co.	\$400,000.	for J'ly	Lees & Waller, 33 Pine	—
Imperial S. M. Co.	\$10 p.s.	do	do	—
Empire M. and M. Co.	\$20 p.s.	do	do	—
Benschoff Run Petroleum Co.	5 p. ct.	for Au.	Office of Company, No. 8 Pine St.	—
		Sep. 1		

FRIDAY, September 8, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The course of monetary affairs has been very even during the week. There has been, perhaps, a partial contraction of the amount of funds seeking employment, but the supply has been equal to the demand, and borrowers have been able to supply their wants at 5 per cent on call. Owing to the dullness of the Stock market the "street" demand has been quite limited; otherwise, the rate of interest would probably have ruled higher. The statement of the Public Debt for Aug. 31st, shows that on that day, there was the large amount of \$42,782,283 of currency in the Treasury. At the same time, there is a steady efflux of money from this centre to the West, for the movement of the crops, and to the South, for the purchase of cotton. These causes tend to prevent any undue accumulation of money here, and have removed those symptoms of a plethora which appeared fourteen days ago. It would appear probable that, until the money distributed among the agricultural population is returned in payment for Eastern merchandise, and, so long as the large collections of internal revenue continue, it would be unreasonable to expect any increase of unemployed funds. If stock operations should remain quiet until this return movement sets in, the probability is that money will remain easy here; but should the broker's cliques be in haste to start up an autumn speculation, it would seem inevitable that we must experience a rise in the rate of interest.

The discount market is quiet. There are fewer merchants' bills offering than might be expected from the unusual activity of business; and as yet but few produce commission bills are on the market. Prime paper, short date, is discounted at 6 a 7 per cent.

We quote the following as the rate of discount on good bills:

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Dry Goods.....	7 a 7½	Bankers.....	6 a 6½
Grocers.....	7 a 7½	Produce Commission...	8 a 10

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The stock market opened firmer and with more activity; but the improved feeling has not been sustained, and the week closes with a drooping tendency in quotations, and an absence of speculative operations. The market is wholly in the hands of cliques of brokers and railroad managers, who have run up the price of nearly every stock on the list, and are holding their shares, in hope of being able some day to unload upon the outside public. Those, however, who usually supply the outside demand are at present absorbed in the activity of business operations, and refuse to be tempted into Wall-street speculations. The spasmodic fluctuations in prices during the week have been chiefly the result of operations

got up "for effect," and to prevent a depression of prices from sheer stagnation. It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect any material decline in prices, even should the present stagnancy of the market continue, for most of the holders are strong in resources, and it can scarcely be considered that railroad stocks are dear at present prices, while most of them pay a fair interest upon the principal.

It is generally understood that Mr. Daniel Drew has purchased from the Erie Company the 28,000 shares of stock he holds as collateral upon a loan to the Company; the purchase having been made, it is said, for the purpose of securing his election to the Presidency of the road. It was rumored that the stock had been bought at par, and, the price bounded up to 91½; this statement, however, needs authentication. A good line of "shorts" has been put out upon the supposition that the price would decline after the election of officers, which takes place on the 20th inst. The price to-day has ruled at 89 a 88½.

The speculation in Ohio and Mississippi certificates has been kept up through the week, upon the supposition that the visit of Sir Morton Peto, Hon. M. Kinnaird, M. Leon Lillo, and several other English capitalists, connected with the Atlantic & Great Western road, will result in the union of the two companies. The sales of certificates have been very large; the price has fluctuated between 27 and 30, and closes at 28, with a quieter tone.

Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien retains the advance realized last week. The price has fluctuated between 47½ and 49½, and closes at 48.

The following were the closing quotations of leading stocks at the beginning, middle, and close of the week:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 8.
Canton Company.....	40	39	39½
Quicksilver.....	59½	51½	50½
Mariposa.....	12½	12½	—
Cumberland Coal.....	43½	43½	43½
Atlantic M. S. S.	148	149	—
New York Central.....	93	92½	92½
Erie.....	86½	80½	87½
Hudson River.....	109½	110	110½
Reading.....	106½	106½	107½
Michigan Southern.....	65½	66½	66½
Michigan Central.....	100½	108½	110
Illinois Central.....	134½	134½	134
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	72½	71½	71½
Chicago and N. W.	28½	28½	28
Chicago and N. W. pref.	63½	63½	61½
Rock Island.....	109	109½	110½
Fort Wayne.....	97½	98	97½
Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.....	48	48½	48
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	38½	37½	38

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—Government securities have shown a strong upward tendency during the week. The advance of Five-twenties in London to 69@69½, and a continued steady demand for them from abroad has strengthened that particular stock, and all others have improved in sympathy. The official statement of the public debt on the 31st ult., was unexpectedly gratifying. The increase of the debt during the month of August was shown to have been only \$406,296; which is taken as indicating that the debt will not rise finally above \$3,000,000,000, and has improved the standing of United States securities generally.

Old Five-twenties have become so scarce that it is difficult to execute foreign orders for them; and it is anticipated that consequently the new issue will soon be in demand for the foreign market. Five-twenties, old issue, have ranged between 106½ and 107½, and close at 107½; new issue close at 105½, having ranged at 105@105½. Sixes of 1881 have advanced from 107½ to 108, closing at the latter figure. Sixties have sold at 94½@94½ and close at 94½. Certificates of Indebtedness are much in demand, and have risen from 98½ to 99. Seven thirties continue dull; the demand for investment is nominal, and the price remains stationary; 1st series close at 99½@99½; 2nd series at 99½@99½; 3rd series at 99½@99½.

The following have been the closing quotations for the leading government series at the beginning, middle, and close of the week:

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 5.	Sep. 8.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	107 1/2	108	107 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, c. o. 488	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 5-20's, c. m. 188	108	105 1/2	105 1/2
U. S. 10-40's coup.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
2nd Series			
U. S. 6's, certif. m. 188	98 1/2	98 1/2	99

GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been steady during the week, the prevailing tendency of the premium being upward. The demand for customs has been unusually active, and a small amount has been required for export, while the demand for the South has been at about the late rate. The banks' statements shows a further loss from that source of one and a half millions. It is thus seen that the supply is being very heavily drawn upon; while they have been no indications during the week that the Assistant Treasurer has been a seller. The amount of gold in the Treasury on the 31st of August was \$45,435,771; against \$35,837,357 on the 31st of July, showing an increase during last month of \$10,098,414. This steady drain upon the gold resources has much less effect on the premium than might be supposed—a fact, perhaps largely owing to their being at present no speculators who avail themselves of these fluctuations for putting up the price. The price has fluctuated during the week between 143¹/₂ a 145.

The steamship Costa Rica arrived to-day from Aspinwall, brings \$938,267 of California gold.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Sept. 2.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	Sept. 6.....	145 1/2
Sept. 3.....	144 1/2	145 1/2	Sept. 7.....	144 1/2
Sept. 5.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	Sept. 8.....	144 1/2

The exports of specie since our last have been as follows: Sept. 1st \$120,133, Sept. 6th \$170,000; total \$290,133.

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

CUSTOM HOUSE.	SUB-TREASURY.		
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
Aug. 28.....	\$561,784 78	\$2,460,825 06	\$1,875,745 16
Aug. 29.....	483,416 13	1,820,924 04	1,405,852 33
Aug. 30.....	726,349 67	1,838,219 62	4,025,975 74
Aug. 31.....	640,060 65	4,888,885 09	5,035,867 30
Sept. 1.....	837,422 21	2,391,513 47	1,634,422 42
Sept. 2.....	487,742 45	2,030,218 31	3,630,020 02

Total..... \$8,286,725 89 \$14,930,585 87 \$17,107,882 96
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Aug. 28th. 59,522,061 50

Deduct payments during the week..... \$76,529,944 46

Balance on Saturday evening..... \$61,699,585 87
Increase during the week..... 2,177,297 37

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been very little business during the week in sterling bills, the importers being at present indisposed to remit; rates have tended downward, but quotations are nominally the same as a week ago. Bills on Paris have been in rather more demand, but without change in rates. The following are the closing rates:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.....	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	Antwerp.....	5 20	Q5 15 1/2
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.....	110 1/2 @ 109 1/2	Swiss.....	5 17 1/2	Q5 15 1/2
Merchants'.....	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	Hamburg.....	35 1/2 @	36 1/2
Frances, long date.....	5.17 1/2 @ 5.16 1/2	Amsterdam.....	40 1/2	40 1/2
Frances, short date.....	5.15 1/2 @ 5.13 1/2	Frankfort.....	40 1/2	40 1/2
		Bremen.....	78	70 1/2
		Prussian Thalers.....	70 1/2	71 1/2

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the city of New York, for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 2, 1865:

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$6,18,085	\$2,475,880	\$43,473	\$8,524,666	\$2,959,092
Manhattan.....	5,596,006	892,192	14,810	5,423,674	1,458,907
Merchants.....	6,980,557	881,5-0	22,969	5,228,080	1,519,416
Mechanics.....	4,878,285	297,807	20,901	4,625,552	1,618,076
Union.....	8,901,142	253,501	—	8,527,483	1,098,836
America.....	6,427,347	1,629,444	3,750	7,541,331	8,764,166
Phenix.....	8,457,314	225,839	18,691	3,198,471	1,051,410
City.....	4,274,171	201,868	—	3,868,804	733,687
Tradesmen's.....	8,288,458	88,106	841,007	2,001,767	848,803
Fulton.....	2,171,865	308,348	25,677	2,319,5-2	685,276
Chemical.....	5,635,129	575,848	—	6,108,085	1,456,740
Merch. Exchange.....	2,577,264	12,500	55,948	1,860,509	549,304
National.....	2,925,374	488,771	4,426	1,158,887	875,267
Butch. & Drovers.....	2,410,001	81,286	85,513	1,906,474	881,990
Mech's & Trad's.....	1,769,665	90,208	90,748	1,841,990	891,387
Greenwich.....	887,557	32,017	9,329	681,925	125,980

Leather Manf.....	2,675,892	154,166	.....	2,176,236	475,189
Seventh Ward.....	645,958	92,705	96,286	548,348	410,578
State of N. Y.....	5,830,019	534,473	20,473	4,677,642	580,520
Amer. Exchange.....	10,000,253	1,018,979	17,065	6,151,378	1,245,741
Commerce.....	17,715,119	ST9,125	1,109,000	1,590,071	8,601,577
Broadway.....	5,671,905	136,784	510,035	5,842,050	2,002,577
Ocean.....	2,907,997	81,578	10,949	1,933,118	611,463
Mercantile.....	8,56,627	66,791	245,188	8,080,329	765,156
Pacific.....	1,769,489	18,908	56,418	1,499,701	814,596
Republic.....	1,463,573	274,871	841,666	8,750,771	1,112,361
Chatham.....	1,627,814	36,094	6,129	1,758,689	704,892
Peoples.....	1,353,579	44,640	9,710	1,195,576	190,882
North Amer.....	3,509,964	194,938	25,865	2,975,065	1,304,878
Hanover.....	9,259,392	113,687	19,493	1,580,836	456,503
Irving.....	1,482,160	26,409	11,795	1,319,451	349,024
Metropolitan.....	9,045,977	285,101	53,100	6,643,642	2,543,000
Citizens'.....	1,363,983	19,563	17,287	1,053,040	403,588
Nassau.....	2,920,997	174,062	5,060	1,574,857	846,043
Market.....	2,537,660	106,115	193,550	2,113,053	645,633
St. Nicholas.....	2,903,553	54,911	92,028	1,863,143	565,997
Shoe and Leather.....	3,086,000	60,485	495,631	1,962,888	856,553
Corn Exchange.....	9,236,582	189,984	88,850	2,956,657	856,000
Continental.....	8,226,880	147,066	9,043	2,272,797	929,000
Commonwealth.....	2,982,514	82,905	25,427	8,711,782	1,180,061
Oriental.....	1,156,245	42,654	110,914	1,001,013	273,573
Marine.....	1,601,269	72,117	.....	1,475,441	646,300
Atlantic.....	1,001,352	65,581	50,205	825,938	176,130
Imp. and Traders.....	4,163,873	56,423	22,672	8,677,148	729,1-2
Park.....	13,000,913	299,593	544,964	12,553,182	3,981,300
Meek Bi. As.....	1,446,393	22,361	33,146	1,384,367	513,007
Grocers.....	1,042,619	95,565	8,144	84,672	283,946
North River.....	1,655,548	84,540	13,954	1,550,835	806,973
East River.....	780,951	11,826	92,696	593,939	201,304
Man. and Mer.....	1,643,284	21,638	1,488	1,588,140	791,311
Fourth National.....	12,373,379	198,629	1,497,655	9,474,849	3,548,586
Central.....	11,573,915	90,005	993,836	14,037,727	4,956,909
Second National.....	1,403,392	270,000	1,459,669	544,751	1,104,751
Dry Dock.....	223,943	85,281	16,688	222,355	20,184
Bull's Head.....	915,710	9,157	122,481	959,874	1,104,751
Manufacturers'.....	504,857	13,119	53,285	249,121	64,063

Totals..... \$21,394,370 14,443,827 8,509,175 180,816,658 57,271,730

Compared with the previous week the differences in the Bank Statement are as follows:—

Loans	Specie	Circulation	Deposits
1862.....	\$168,435,859	36,138,928	9,645,965
1863.....	178,477,037	31,989,381	5,456,016
1864.....	189,414,631	20,186,547	4,200,950
1865.....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175

The statement is, on the whole, favorable. The increase in loans indicates more confidence, and activity among the banks; and the addition to the legal tenders and deposits, shows increased facilities for accommodating borrowers. The continued heavy drain upon the specie is the result of the large demand for gold for custom duties.

For the corresponding period of the last three years the same items compare as follows:

Loans	Specie	Circulation	Deposits
1862.....	\$158,435,859	36,138,928	9,645,965
1863.....	178,477,037	31,989,381	5,456,016
1864.....	189,414,631	20,186,547	4,200,950
1865.....	211,394,370	14,443,827	8,509,175

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks' Statements for each week of the current year since April 1:

Loans	Specie	Circulation	Deposits	Legal Tenders
Ap. 1.....	904,458,855	80,584,980	173,3 0.491	49,628,684
Ap. 8.....	904,159,839	80,045,906	47,733,528	48,633,684
Ap. 15.....	906,008,968	19,583,784	4,757,863	51,061,462
Ap. 22.....	904,733,196	19,122,284	4,700,210	51,061,462
Ap. 29.....	904,277,573	19,049,913	4,660,650	51,061,462
May 6.....	912,179,277	20,083,391	8,866,937	200,466,785
May 13.....	918,502,635	28,553,281	5,789,575	50,593,272
May 20.....	919,310,780	23,194,402	5,082,944	208,854,793
May 27.....	912,445,191	20,083,909	5,066,693	197,051,017
June 3.....	910,416,548	21,346,493	5,323,082	186,935,680
June 10.....	908,392,635	18,480,620	5,402,558	185,509,953
June 17.....	908,944,311	16,680,577	5,647,944	62,567,844
June 24.....				

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following named National Banks, all but two, being conversions from State institutions whose applications were made prior to the 1st of July, were authorized during the week ending Sept. 2:

Names.	Locations.	Capital.
First.	St. Johns, Michigan.	\$50,000
National State Bank of Dubuque.	Dubuque, Iowa.	150,000
Irasburg National Bank of Orleans.	Irasburg, Vermont.	50,000
American National Bank of Detroit.	Detroit, Michigan.	250,000
Nation City Bank.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	300,000
National Exchange.	Albion, Michigan.	50,000
First.	Middletown, Ohio.	100,000
Aquidneck.	Newport, R. I.	250,000
First.	Charlotte, N. C.	50,000
Merchants'.	Petersburg, Va.	140,000
First.	Wiscasset, Maine.	100,000
Capital of new banks.		\$1,490,000
Previously authorized.		392,614,333
Aggregate Capital.		\$394,104,333

No additional depositories of the public money have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury since August 20.

The amount of National Banks circulation issued during the week ending September 2, was \$2,231,530, making the total circulation outstanding at that date \$177,487,220.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from February, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
Feb. 18, 1865.	815	186,041,735	73,555,380
Mar. 4, "	855	192,949,736	99,325,600
" 18, "	908	202,944,486	104,750,540
Apr. 1, "	973	226,246,200	111,634,670
" 22, "	1,041	246,054,170	119,961,800
May 6, "	1,117	264,954,170	126,360,330
" 20, "	1,172	281,868,820	130,680,170
June 3, "	1,212	298,971,020	135,607,060
" 17, "	1,297	310,295,891	140,797,755
July 1, "	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,900
Aug. 5, "	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 12, "	1,523	379,751,701	169,598,960
" 19, "	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
" 26, "	1,588	392,614,333	175,265,690
Sept. 2, "	1,649	394,104,333	177,487,220

FOREIGN BANKING.—The following is the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending Aug. 23, 1865:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		
Notes issued.....	£27,920,775	Government debt.... £11,015,100
		Other securities..... 3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion. 13,270,775
	£27,920,775	£27,920,775

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		
Proprietors' capital... £14,553,000		Government securities
Rest 3,508,833		including dead weight
Public dep'ts, including exchequer, savings banks, commissioners of national debt and dividend accounts..... 5,582,243	£10,834,209	annuity.....
Other deposits..... 14,714,585	21,418,929	Other securities.....
Seven day & other bills 534,481	6,144,650	Notes.....
	950,354	Gold and silver coin..
	£38,893,142	£38,893,142

The preceding accounts, compared with those of the previous week, exhibit:

A decrease of circulation of	£209,489
An increase of public deposits of.....	265,790
A decrease of other deposits of.....	248,202
No change in Government securities.	
A decrease of other securities of.....	273,115
An increase of bullion of.....	40,596
A decrease of rest of.....	30,618
A increase of reserve of.....	239,416

No change in Government Securities.

The following is the return of the Bank of France, made up to the 24th of August. The return for the previous week is added:

DEBTOR.	Aug. 24, 1865.	August 17, 1865.
Capital of the bank.....	182,500,000 0	182,500,000 0
Profits, in addition to capital.....	7,044,776 2	7,044,776 2
Reserve of the bank and branches.....	22,105,750 14	22,105,750 14
New reserve.....	4,000,000 0	4,000,000 0
Notes in circulation and at the branches.....	879,828,825 0	877,949,725 0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces.....	8,176,980 35	7,973,722 48
Treasury account.....	156,287,385 18	146,834,308 66
Accounts current at Paris.....	158,163,408 90	170,982,745 15
Ditto in the provinces.....	31,425,105 0	31,390,670 0

Dividends payable.....	1,894,429 75	2,087,223 75
Various discounts.....	4,014,849 69	3,786,010 98
Re-discounts.....	1,427,623 17	1,427,628 17
Surplus of receipts not distributed.....	752,998 86	752,998 86
Sundries.....	9,739,913 96	10,185,373 40
	1,467,902,029 53	1,468,501,226 11
CREDITOR.		
Cash and bullion.....	500,449,290 81	488,070,183 57
Commercial bills overdue.....	200,275 84	612,645 7
Ditto discounted in Paris.....	293,392,830 91	310,930,386 12
Ditto in the branches.....	299,353,418 91	312,323,070 0
Advances on bullion in Paris.....	53,366,073 25	54,102,673 25
Ditto in the provinces.....	11,930,500 0	12,341,700 0
Ditto on public securities in Paris.....	14,760,400 0	14,711,100 0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares.....	10,588,800 0	10,625,700
Ditto on securities in the provinces.....	30,559,000 0	30,611,100
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris.....	21,509,680 0	21,655,780
	664,400 0	675,200 0
Ditto in the provinces.....	523,950 0	542,950 0
Ditto to the State.....	60,000,050 0	60,000,000 0
Government stock reserve.....	12,980,750 14	12,980,750 14
Ditto other securities.....	36,557,487 91	36,557,487 91
Securities held.....	100,000,000 0	100,000,000 0
Hotel and property of the bank & branches.....	8,426,191 0	8,413,568 0
Expenses of management.....	905,807 53	677,988 75
Sundries.....	12,104,874 33	10,127,654 30
	1,467,902,029 53	1,468,501,226 11

The return is not considered favorable to commerce. It shows an increase of 12,379,000f in the coin and bullion, and a diminution of 14,170,000f in the discounts. In the circulation of notes there is an increase of 1,979,000f, and in the deposits a decline of 12,565,000f.

BANK STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.			
		Par of Shares.	Amount.	Periods.	Last Paid.	Bid.	Ask.
(Marked thus * are National.)							
America.....	100 3,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 123	140
American*.....	100 500,000				May	5 114	116
American Exchange*.....	100 5,000,000			May and Nov.	July	5 114	116
Atlantic*.....	100 300,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 114	116
Atlantic (Brooklyn).....	50 500,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 114	116
Bowery*.....	26 1,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	12	12
Broadway*.....	50 300,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 114	116
Bull's Head*.....	50 200,000			Quarterly.	July	5 114	116
Butchers & Drovers*.....	25 800,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 114	116
Central*.....	100 2,000,000			May and Nov.	May	7 105	106
Central (Brooklyn).....	50 200,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 114	116
Chatham*.....	25 450,000			Jan. and July.	July	7 125	125
Chemical*.....	100 300,000			Quarterly.	July	6	6
Citizens*.....	25 400,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	5 & 5 ex.
City (Brooklyn).....	100 1,000,000			May and Nov.	May	6 175	175
Commerce*.....	100 10,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 104	106
Commonwealth*.....	100 750,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 99	99
Continental*.....	100 3,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	4 93	93
Corn Exchange.....	100 1,000,000			Feb. and Aug.	Ang.	5 106	110
Currency*.....	100 100,000			Jan. and July.	July	—	—
Dry Dock.....	30 200,000			Quarterly.	July	3	3
East River*.....	50 250,150			Jan. and July.	July	4	100
Eighth*.....	100 250,000			Jan. and July.	July	5	5
Fifth*.....	100 150,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 & 3 ex.	5 & 3 ex.
First (Brooklyn)*.....	100 500,000			Jan. and July.	July	7 & 5 ex.	7 & 5 ex.
Fourth*.....	100 5,000,000			March and Sept.	Sept.	4 94	96
Fulton*.....	30 600,000			May and Nov.	May	5 180	180
Far. & Clit. (Wm's sbg).....	20 160,000			March and Sept.	Sept.	—	—
Gallatin.....	100 1,500,000			April and Oct.	April	5 110	110
Greenwich.....	25 200,000			May and Nov.	May	6	6
Grocers*.....	50 300,000			Jan. and July.	July	5	5
Hanover*.....	100 1,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 105	105
Importers & Traders*.....	100 1,500,000			Jan. and July.	July	4	4
Irving*.....	50 500,000			Jan. and July.	July	4 106	106
Leather Manufact'rs*.....	50 600,000			Feb. and Aug.	Ang.	5	5
Long Island (Brook.).....	50 400,000			Feb. and Aug.	Ang.	4	4
Manhattan.....	50 2,050,000			Feb. and Aug.	Ang.	5 125	125
Manufact'rs (W'bg).....	100 210,000			Jan. and July.	July	—	—
Manufact'rs & Merch'nts*.....	100 500,000			Jan. and July.	July	5	5
Marine*.....	30 400,000			Feb. and Aug.	Ang.	6	6
Market*.....	100 1,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	6 & 3 ex.	6 & 3 ex.
Mechanics* (Brook.).....	25 2,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	—	—
Mech. Bank. Ass'co.*.....	25 500,000			May and Nov.	May	5	5
Mechan. & Traders*.....	25 600,000			May and Nov.	May	5 & 5 ex.	5 & 5 ex.
Mercantile*.....	100 1,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 10	112
Merchants*.....	100 3,000,000			June and Dec.	June	5 10	112
Merchants' Exch.*.....	50 1,235,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 10	101
Metroplitan*.....	100 4,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	118
Nassau.....	100 1,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	—	—
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	100 300,000			Jan. and July.	July	—	—
National.....	50 1,500,000			April and Oct.	April	5 110	110
New York*.....	100 3,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5	5
New York County*.....	100 200,000			Jan. and July.	July	—	—
New York Exchange*.....	100 300,000			Jan. and July.	July	—	—
Ninth*.....	100 1,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	108
North America*.....	100 1,000,000			Jan. and July.	July	5 & 5 ex.	108
North River.....	50 400,000			Jan. and July.	July	6	6
Ocean.....	50 1,000,000			Feb. and Aug.	Ang.	—	—
Oriental.....	50 300,000			Feb. and Aug.	Ang.	5	5
Pacific.....	50 422,000			May and Nov.	May	5 135	135
Park*.....	100 2,400,000			May and Nov.	May	6 & 10 ex.	150
Peoples*.....	25 412,500			Jan. and July.	July	5 110</	

[September 9, 1865.]

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
American Gold Coin.				144 $\frac{1}{2}$			Railroad Stocks.						
National.							Brooklyn City.	10					
United States 6s, 1867.	registered.			117 $\frac{1}{4}$	120		Central of New Jersey.	100					
do do 6s, 1868.	coupon.			117			Chicago and Alton.	100	96				
do do 6s, 1868.	registered.			107 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	108	do do preferred.	100	97 $\frac{1}{4}$				
do do 6s, 1881.	coupon.			105 $\frac{1}{4}$			Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	100		120	118	101	
do do 6s, 1881.	registered.			106 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chicago and Milwaukee.	100	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28
do do 6s, 5-20s.	coupon.			105	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago and Northwestern.	100	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, 5-20s.	registered.			105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chicago and Rock Island.	100	106	110	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 6s, 5-20s (new).				105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.	100		125			
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.							Cleveland and Pittsburg.	50	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do do do (4 yearly).							Cleveland and Toledo.	50	102		104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	106
do do 5s, 1871.	coupon.						Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.	50					
do do 5s, 1871.	registered.						Eighth Avenue.	100					
do do 5s, 1874.	coupon.						Erie.	100	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do 5s, 10-40s.	registered.			94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	do preferred.	100	82	86	83	83	83
do do 5s, 10-40s.	coupon.			94 $\frac{1}{2}$	94		Hannibal and St. Joseph.	100					
do do 7-30s Treas. Notes.	1st series.			99 $\frac{1}{2}$			do do preferred.	100					
do do do do 2d series.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$			Harlem.	100					
do do do do 3d series.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$			do preferred.	50					
do do 6s, Certificates (new).				98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	Hudson River.	100	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
State.							Illinois Central.	100	123	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
California 7s, large.							Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	50					
Connecticut 6s, 1872.							Joliet and Chicago.	100					
Georgia 6s.							Long Island.	50					
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.							Marietta and Cincinnati.	100	25				
do Registered, 1860.							do do 1st preferred.	100	43	49		50	48
do 6s, coupon, '73, after 1860.							do 2d preferred.	100					
do do do 1862.							Michigan Central.	100	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	110
do do do 1865.							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.	100	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	67	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do do 1870.							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.	100	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	48
do do do 1877.							Milwaukee and St. Paul.	100					
do do do 1879.							do do preferred.	100					
do War Loan.							Mississippi and Missouri.	100					
Indiana 6s, War Loan.							Morris and Essex.	100					
do 5s.							New Jersey.	100					
Iowa 7s, War Loan.							New York Central.	100	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.							New Haven and Hartford.	100					
Louisiana 6s.							Norwich and Worcester.	100					
Massachusetts 5s.							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.	100	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan 6s, 1873.							Panama.	100					
do 6s, 1878.							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.	100	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 6s, 1883.							Reading.	50	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 7s, 1868.							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.	100	39	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	
do 7s, 1878.							Second avenue.	100					
do 7s, War Loan.							Sixth avenue.	100					
Minnesota 5s.							Third avenue.	100					
Missouri 6s.							Toledo, Wabash and Western.	50		40		60	
do 6s, (Hannibal and St. Joseph RR.).	72	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	71			do do do preferred.	50					
do 6s, (Pacific RR.).													
New York 7s, 1870.													
do 6s, 1863.													
do 6s, 1866.													
do 6s, 1868.													
do 6s, 1872.													
do 6s, 1873.													
do 6s, 1874.													
do 6s, 1875.													
do 6s, 1877.													
do 6s, 1886.													
Rhode Island 6s.													
South Carolina 6s.													
Tennessee 6s, 1868.													
do 6s, Long Loans.													
do 5s.													
Vermont 6s.													
Virginia 6s, coupon.													
Wisconsin 6s.													
do 6s, War Loan.													
Municipal.													
Brooklyn 6s.													
do 6s, Water Loan.													
do 6s, Public Park Loan.													
do 6s, Improvement Stock.													
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.													
New York 7s, 1875.													
do 6s, 1876.													
do 6s, 1878.													
do 6s, 1887.													
do 6s, 1887.													
do 6s, 1888.													
do 6s, 1870.													
do 6s, 1873.													
do 6s, 1874.													
do 6s, 1875.													
do 6s, 1876.													
do 6s, 1877.													
do 6s, 1878.													
do 6s, 1879.													
do 6s, 1880.													
do 5s, 1888.													
do 5s, F. Loan, 1868.													
Miscellaneous.													
Atlantic Mail Steamship.	100	148	149										
Canton, Baltimore.	100	40	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	39									
Central Coal.	100	48		54	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$							
Central American Transit.	100												
Cumber and Coal, preferred.	100	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Delaware & Hudson Canal.	100												
Harlem Gas.	50												
Manhattan Gas Light.	50												
Mariposa Mining.	100	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$									
Metropolitan Gas.													
New York Gas.													
Nicaragua Transit.													
Pacific Mail Steamship.	100												
do do Scrip.	100												
Pennsylvania Coal.	50												
Quicksilver Mining.	100	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	70					
Western Union Telegraph.	100	70	70										

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.	Princ pal Due.	MARKET.	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.	Princ pal Due.	MARKET.
		Rate.	Payable.	Bd.			Rate	Payable.	Bd.
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.					Municipal Securities.				
National Securities.					ALBANY, N. Y. —City Scrip.	\$90,000	5	'70 '74	
Bonds of 1847. registered	9,415,250	6	Jan. & July	1867	do City Scrip.	225,000	6	'65 '69	
do 1848. coupon	8,908,342	6	Jan. & July	1868	do Water Loan.	850,000	6	'70 '82	99
do do registered					do Alb. Nor. RR.	300,000	6	1879	
do 1860. coupon	7,082,000	5	Jan. & July	1871					var.
do registered					do RR Bds.	600,000	4	1913	
do 1868. coupon	20,000,000	5	Jan. & July	1874	do Improvement.	4,963,000	5	J., A. J. & O.	1870
do registered					do N. W. Virg. RR.	820,000	6	do	1870
do 1861. coupon	282,570,650	6	Jan. & July	1881	do Water Loan.	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873
do registered					do York & Cum. R.	3,500,000	6	May & Nov	1875
Oregon War Bds (yearly) coupon	1,016,000	6	July	1881	do B. & O. R. coup.	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1886
do do (4 yearly) coupon					do B. & O. R. coup.	5,000,000	6	J., A. J. & O.	1890
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862. coupon	514,780,500	6	May & Nov.	1888	do Park.	554,000	6	M. J. S. & D.	1890
do do registered					do Improved St'k	1,281,000	6	Jan. & July	'65 '71
do 1864. coupon	91,789,000	6	Jan. & July	1884	do Pub. Park L'n.	121,540	6	do	'65 '95
do do registered					do Water Loan.	5,350,000	6	do	1869
do (10-40s) coupon	172,770,100	5	Mar. & Sept.	1904	do Municipal Bonds	216,000	6	'81 '97	90
do do registered					do Municipal Bonds	269,000	7		'65 '82
Treasury Notes (1st series)	300,000,000	7.30	Feb. & Aug.	1867	CHICAGO, Ill. —City Bonds.	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881
do (2d series)	300,000,000	7.30	Jun. & Dec.	1868	do City Bonds.	300,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
do (3d series)	200,000,000	7.30	Jan. & July	1868	do Sewerage Bonds.	915,000	7	do	'73 '87
Debt Certificates (old)	106,706,000	6	Maturity	1 year	do Water Bonds.	1,063,000	5	do	'68 '78
State Securities.					BROOKLYN, N. Y. —City Bonds.	634,200	6	Jan. & July	
ALABAMA—State Bonds.	3,423,000	5	Ja & July	1877	do Improved St'k	1,281,000	6	do	
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds.	3,926,000	7			do Pub. Park L'n.	121,540	6	do	
do War Bonds.	803,000	1			do Water Loan.	5,350,000	6	'81 '97	90
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds.	8,000,000	6	Oct. & Apr.	1874 '84	BUFFALO, N. Y. —Municipal Bonds	216,000	6		
do Tax Exempt B'ds.	2,000,000	6	do	1882	do Municipal Bonds	269,000	7		
GEORGIA—State Bonds.	8,072,730	5	Jan. & July	1880	CHICAGO, Ill. —City Bonds.	571,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1881
do do	525,000	6	do	1872	do City Bonds.	300,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds.	3,747,000	6	Jan. & July	1876	do Sewerage Bonds.	915,000	7	do	'66 '80
do Registered Bonds.	3,293,274	6	do	'70 '77	do Water Bonds.	1,063,000	5	do	'68 '78
do Coupon Bonds.	1,700,900	6	do	1860	CINCINNATI, O. —Municipal	6	Apr. & Oct.	1895	
do do	803,000	6	do	1862	do Water Bonds.	6	Jan. & July		
do do	28,000	6	do	1865	CLEVELAND, O. —City Bonds.	7	do		
do do do	1,116,500	6	do	1870	do Water Bonds.	7	do		
do do do	490,000	6	do	1877	do Sewerage Bonds.	7	do		
do do do	236,000	6	do	1879	DETROIT, Mich. —City Bonds.	256,288	6	June & Dec.	'69 '79
do War Loan Bonds.	2,000,000	6	do	1879	do City Bonds.	50,000	6	Apr. & Oct.	1865
INDIANA—State Bonds.	5,325,500	5	Jan. & July	plea.	do City Bonds.	650,000	6	Jan. & July	1871
do do do	2,053,173	24	do	plea.	do Water Bonds.	319,457	8	Various.	'65 '72
do War Loan Bonds.	1,225,000	6	May & Nov.	1881	DUBUQUE, Io. —City Bonds.	400,000	7	Jan. & July	1877
IOWA—State Certificates.	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887	do Railroad B'ds.	125,000	6	Various.	'65 '80
KANSAS—State Bonds.	200,000	7	Jan. & July	'76 '78	do Park Bonds.	130,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1882
KENTUCKY—State Bonds.	4,800,000	5	Jan. & July	var.	do Railroad B'ds.	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
do State Bonds.	800,000	6	do	var.	do Water Bonds.	375,000	6	June & Dec.	1883
do War Loan.	2,000,000	6	dd	1871	JERSEY CITY, N. J. —City Bonds.	122,000	6	Various.	'65 '81
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR).	516,000	6			do do City Bonds.	118,000	7	do	'65 '75
do State Bonds (RR).	3,942,000	6			do Water Bds.	650,000	9	Jan. & July	'77 '83
do State Bonds for B'ks.	5,393,000	6			LOUISVILLE, Ky. —City Bonds.	6	Various.		98
MAINE—State Bonds.	532,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	'66 '67	do City Bonds.	6	do		
do War Loan.	4,800,000	6	Jan. & July	'80 '80	do Water Bonds.	6	do		
MARYLAND—State Bonds.	8,171,962	5	Quarterly	var.	MARYSVILLE, Cal. —City Bonds.	10	Jan. & July		
do State Bds. coupon.	3,192,763	6	Quarterly	var.	do City Bonds.	8	do		
do State Bds inscribed.					do Water Bonds.	911,500	4	June & Dec.	1894
do State Bonds. coupon.	1,727,000	6	Quarterly	1890	MILWAUKEE, Wis. —City Bonds.	219,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	'70 '82
MASSACHUSETTS—State Script.	1,300,000	5	Jun. & Dec.	'68 '74	do City Bonds.	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1873
do State Script.	6,500,000	6	do	'65 '95	do W'r S'k of '49	425,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'65 '84
do Bounty F'd L'n.	2,100,000	5	Jan. & July	'71 '75	do W'r S'k of '54	150,000	6	Jan. & July	'67 '87
do War Loan.	6,500,000	6	Mar. & Sept.	1885	do Bu. S'k No. 394	190,000	5	Apr. & Oct.	'73 '84
MICHIGAN—State Bonds.	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1868	do Fire Indem. S.	402,768	5	Jan. & July	1887
do State Bonds.	1,000,000	6	do	'73 '78	do Central P'k S.	3,066,073	6	Feb. & Aug.	1890
do State Bonds.	70,000	7	do	1878	do Central P'k S.	275,000	6	do	1890
do State Bonds.	750,000	6	do	1883	do C.P. Imp. F. S.	2,083,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887
do War Loan.	700,000	7	do	1866	do C.P. Imp. F. S.	1,996,000	6	May & Nov.	1876
MINNESOTA—State Bonds.	250,000	8	Jan. & July	1867	do Real Estate B.	600,000	6	do	1873
MISSOURI—State Bonds.	539,000	6	do	1883	do Croton W'r S'k.	2,147,000	5	do	1880
do State Bonds for RR.	13,700,000	6	Jan. & y	'71 '89	do Croton W'r S'k.	2,147,000	5	Feb. & Aug.	1890
do State Bonds (Pac. RR)	7,000,000	6	do	'71 '87	do W'r S'k of '54	100,000	6	do	1890
do State Bonds (H. & St. J.)	3,000,000	6	do	'71 '85	do W'r S'k of '54	483,900	5	May & Nov.	'75 '79
do Revenue Bonds.	436,000	6	do	1866	do Bu. S'k No. 394	1,878,900	5	Apr. & Oct.	1875
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds.	535,100	6	Feb. & Aug.	1876	do Fire Indem. S.	190,000	5	May & Nov.	1873
do War Fund B'ds.	1,650,000	6			do Central P'k S.	402,768	5	do	1868
do War Notes.	2,500,000	8			do Central P'k S.	3,066,073	6	do	1887
NEW JERSEY—State Script.	95,000	6	Jan. & July	var.	do Central P'k S.	275,000	6	do	1890
do War Loan Bonds.	731,000	6	Jan. & July	'71 '72	do C.P. Imp. F. S.	2,083,200	6	Feb. & Aug.	1887
NEW YORK	700,000	7	do	1870	do Real Estate B.	600,000	6	May & Nov.	1876
do General Fund.	500,000	6	do	1868	do Croton W'r S'k.	1,800,000	6	do	1888
do General Fund.	909,607	5	May & Nov.	1868	do Croton W'r S'k.	1,800,000	6	do	1888
do General Fund.	442,961	5	Jan. & July	1875	do P. B. Sk. No. 3	150,000	5	do	1866
do General Fund.	900,000	5	Jan. & July	1875	do Docks & Slips S'k.	500,000	5	do	'67 '76
do General Fund.	800,000	5	do	1878	do Pub. Edu. P'k S.	154,000	5	do	1873
do General Fund.	909,607	5	do	1878	do Tomp. M'ket S.	102,000	6	Jan. & July	'65 '69
do General Fund.	442,961	5	May & Nov.	1868	do Union Def. L.	895,570	5	May & Nov.	1864
do General Fund.	900,000	5	Jan. & July	1875	do Vol. B'nty L'n	490,000	6	do	1867
do General Fund.	800,000	5	do	1878	do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	1,000,000	6	do	1865
do General Fund.	7	Jan. & July	1895	99	do Vol. Fam. Aid L.	2,500,000	5	do	'60 '73
do Bounty Bonds.					do Central P'k S.	1,400,000	6	Jan. & July	1898
do Comptroller's Bonds.					do Sol. Sub. B'k R.	2,000,000	6	do	'73 '76
do Comptroller's Bonds.	1,544,225	6			do Sol. S. & R. R. B.	949,700	6	do	'80 '81
do Comptroller's Bonds.	743,000	6			do Sol. B'nty F'd. B.	949,600	6	do	'83 '90
do Comptroller's Bonds.	3,450,000	6			do Riot Dam. R. B.	1,442,100	6	do	'77 '82
do Comptroller's Bonds.	6,000,000	6			do City Bds, old	552,700	5	Jan. & July	'65 '81
do Comptroller's Bonds.	2,250,000	6			do City Bds, new	739,222	5	do	'65 '82
do Comptroller's Bonds.	500,000	6			do City Bds, old	2,282,800	6	do	'65 '93
do Comptroller's Bonds.	900,000	6			do City Bds, new	7,898,717	6	do	'65 '99
do Comptroller's Bonds.	195,000	5			PITTSBURG, Pa. —City Bonds.	6,000,000	6	do	'71 '76
do Comptroller's Bonds.	1,212,000	5			do Railroad B'ds.	1,069,700	6	Jan. & July	var.
do Comptroller's Bonds.	236,000	5			do City Bds, old	1,800,000	5	do	1913
do Comptroller's Bonds.	4,500,000	5			do City Bds, old	907,000	6	do	1864
do Comptroller's Bonds.	9,129,585	6			do Railroad B'ds.	1,500,000	6	do	1864
do Comptroller's Bonds.	705,336	6	Jan. & July	1860	do City Bds, old	552,700	5	do	1867
do Comptroller's Bonds.	1,015,000	5	do	1862	do City Bds, old	2,282,800	6	do	1868
do Comptroller's Bonds.	379,866	6	do	1868	do City Bds, old	2,282,800	6	do	1869
do Comptroller's Bonds.	2,183,582	6	do	1870	do City Bds, old	7,898,717	6	do	1870
do Comptroller's Bonds.	1,600,000	6	do	1875	do City Bds, old	1,069,700	6	do	1871
do Comptroller's Bonds.	4,055,309	6	do	1888	do City Bds, old	907,000	6	do	1872
do Comptroller's Bonds.	2,400,000	6	do	1871	do City Bds, old	1,500,000	6	do	1873
do Comptroller's Bonds.	400,000	6	May & Nov.	'68-'71	do City Bds, old	600,000	6	do	1874
do Comptroller's Bonds.	6,168,000	5	Various.	var.	do Water Loan.	500,000	5	do	1875
do Comptroller's Bonds.	23,209,000	5	do	var.	do Improvement.	254,000	6	do	1876
do Comptroller's Bonds.	3,000,000	6	Feb. & Aug.	1871	do Water.	484,000	6	do	'71 '88
do Comptroller's Bonds.	1,708,000								

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, September 8th.

THERE is again an almost total subsidence of that speculative feeling which we have had occasion to notice as prevailing in great strength the past two months. The altered tone is partly due to the extreme prices which have been reached for many staples; but it is undeniable that considerable anxiety exists respecting the disposition that may be made of the large surplus of gold now in the Treasury of the United States. There is undoubtedly a pressure upon the Treasury department to sell this gold; and it is believed by many that sales to a considerable extent will be compulsory, through the inadequacy of the collections of internal revenue to meet the requirements upon the Treasury, and that sales of gold or the issue of a large batch of certificates of indebtedness will ensue, producing lower gold or a close money market within a very short time. These considerations have produced, undoubtedly, the relapse of speculative feeling, which we have noticed. This relapse was somewhat apparent yesterday, but became very decided to-day.

The features of importance in trade matters for the past week are not numerous. The speculation in Breadstuffs was renewed early in the week, but except for choice Spring Wheat and shipping State Flours, the advance has been slow, and feebly supported. Such speculation as there has been, has been wholly on Western account. Cotton has been steady.

In Provisions, we have had a very strong market, without much speculation. Pork and lard are higher, but dull at the advance. There has been some inquiry for bacon for November and December delivery, and high prices bid, but no sales. It is believed that Great Britain will be a large buyer of our "hog products" at much higher prices than previously.

Groceries have been much less active, but with great firmness as to prices. Sugar is without quotable advance, but for coffee, teas, and molasses better prices have been obtained; not so much has been done, however, and the close is rather flat.

Metals meet with a demand exceeding the current supply, and sales are generally ahead of production and importation.

Naval stores have arrived more freely and are uniformly lower. In oils we notice a large advance in linseed without further change in other descriptions.

There has been a heavy movement in South American dry hides, partly speculative, at very full prices. Leather has also been active.

Wool has been decidedly more active, but with no advance on the previous asking rates. Holders have simply been enabled to realize more freely at prices nearer their views.

Petroleum has been active and excited, and all descriptions close at a very decided advance—two cents on crude, and four cents on refined. The export demand is very active. Whiskey closed firm. Tallow is dull.

The room on the berth for leading British ports is very limited, and decidedly higher rates have been paid on shipments of breadstuffs, with an upward tendency in cotton rates, which latter is being shipped more freely. The business to-day for Liverpool embraced corn at 6d a lb, per packet and steamer.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week, and since July 1 have been as follows:

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.

	This week.	Since July 1.	This week.	Since July 1.
Ashes, pkgs.	481	3,488	Spirits turpentine	1,155
Breadstuffs—			Rosin	5,727
Flour, bbls.	83,460	692,540	Tar	8,785
Wheat, bush.	288,109	3,373,595	Pitch	103
Oats	230,017	2,761,423	Oil cake, pkgs.	1,213
Corn.	750,724	5,092,668	Oil lard	36,815
Rye.	8,261	187,988	Oil Petroleum	12,646
Malt.	41,114	197,123	Peanuts, bags.	132,859
Barley	18,000	22,974	Provisions	81
Grass seed.	1,420	3,215	Butter, pkgs.	13,658
Flaxseed.	250	30,739	Cheese	43,700
Beans.	7,092	16,605	Eggs	3,856
Peas.	1,990	25,229	Pork	5,060
Corn meal, bbls.	3,514	37,681	Cut meats	1,061
Corn meal, bags.	980	16,436	Beef, pkgs.	167
Cotton, bales.	30,718	185,153	Lard, pkgs.	817
Copper, plates.	366	1,460	Lard, kegs.	282
Copper, bbls.	285	3,255	Rice, pkgs.	128
Grease, pkgs.	130	1,861	Starch	400
Dried fruit, pkgs.	1	25	Stearine	494
Hemp, bales.	20	448	Spelter, slabs	94
Hides, No.	100	65,744	Sugar, hhd & bbls	940
Hops, bales.	173	857	Tallow, pkgs.	101
Leather, sides.	51,899	371,927	Tobacco	2,439
Lead, pigs.	414	18,269	hhd.	4,312
Molasses, hhd.	280	8,158	Whisky, bbls.	921
Naval Stores—			Wool, bales.	3,071
Crude turp bbls..	1,946	15,981		52,499

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same period last year:

	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time.	Past week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time.
Cotton, bales	28,010	364,645	203,275	Rosin	6,371	68,849
Flour, bbls.	74,515	2,610,920	2,755,969	Spirits Turp.	753	10,270
Corn meal.	4,415	233,020	206,625	pent'e. bbls.	813	7,581
Wheat bush.	685,738	4,804,270	8,967,025	Tar	172	9,560
Corn.	597,093	7,229,935	9,690,154	Rice, tcs.	180	10,835
Rye.	15,870	228,655	87,530	Tallow, pkgs.	315	20,065
Beef, tcs. & bbls.	155	78,010	65,200	Tobacco	5,495	16,290
Pork, bbls.	5,365	190,160	207,393	" lbs.	790	186,844
Bacon, 100 lbs.	590	93,785	281,160	Oil—Sperm,	60,712	1,060,565
Lard.	750	87,710	179,060	gallons	118	11,923
Cheese.	17,890	349,385	364,075	Oil—Whale.	9,805	319,806
Butter.	13,815	411,832	275,570	Oil—Petrol.	130	4,945
Ashes—Pots, casks.	350	13,230	11,705	Oil—Laid.	315	9,506
Ashes—Pearls, casks.	839	147,007	374,488	Seed—Clover	10,993	21,794
Beeswax, lbs.	839	147,007	30,470	Bags	149	11,194
Hops—bales	300	14,415	30,470	Staves, M.	841	88,277
				Oil Cake, 100 lbs.	30,764	361,792
				Ibs.	172	30,304
				Whalebone, lbs.	173,305	

The imports from foreign ports, of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time.
Coal.	9,826	201,321	105,321	Sugar, hhd.	3,749	270,705
Cotton.	bales	49,012	42,913	bbls & tcs.	173,844	
Coffee.	bags	14,930	469,643	Sugar, boxes	1,484	
Hemp.	bales	5,008	76,450	and bags.	9,707	184,170
Molasses.	hhd.	1,577	115,099	Teas, pkgs.	2,186	317,887
				Wool.	561,055	

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows:

	Since Jan. 1.	Same time.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time.
Cotton, bales.	51,847	16,262	Rosin, bbls.	16,347
Flour, bbls.	92,540	1,620,342	Spirits turp, bbls.	686
Corn meal, bbls.	99,020	85,363	Tar, bbls.	5,733
Wheat, bush.	1,456,491	10,930,846	Rice, tierces.	24
Corn.	1,330,737	682,636	Tallow, pkgs.	198,950
Rye.	104,280	104,280	Tobacco—domes. pkg.	121,127
Beef, tcs and bbls.	68,488	68,311	" foreign, bbls.	487,163
Pork, bbls.	89,456	107,693	Oil—sperm, bbls.	60,712
Bacon, etc. pkgs.	271,853	810,616	" whale, " " "	1,064,586
Lard, pkgs.	173,510	441,108	" petroil, " " "	350,039
Cheese, boxes, etc.	295,828	300,650	" lard, " " "	871,659,132
Butter, firkins, etc.	75,282	99,905	Seed, Clover, bags	24,973
Ashes, Pots, casks.	7,005	5,745	Staves, M.	10,995
Beeswax, lbs.	448,852	380,812	Oil Cake, 100 lbs.	947,3
Hops, bales.	12,007	17,285	Whalebone, lbs.	361,791

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5, 1865.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
DANISH WEST INDIES.				ROTTERDAM.	
Hay, bales.	60	\$120	Tobacco stems,		Dry goods, cs.
Empty hhd.	80	240	hhd.	180	49,628
Hoops.	5,000	3,000	Beef, bbls.	4,101	Wine, cs.
			bbls.	1,819	... 20
			Potatoe, bbls.	25	707
			Beef, bbls.	25	Gin pkgs.
			Tobacco, bbls.	25	... 88
			Wine, cs.	2	3,426
			Whisky, pkgs.	28	Rum, pchs.
			Tobacco, bbls.	28	Brandy, pchs.
			Wine, cs.	28	10,630
			Brandy, bbls.	28	Champagne,
HAMBURG.					cases.
Sew. mach, cs.	356	\$18,358		7,707	... 59
Rosin, bbls.	1,011	12,017	LIVERPOOL.		325
Guts, cs.	1	595	Cotton, bbls.	1,882	Tobacco, hhd.
Mfd tobacco.			Corn, bush.	22,137	44,250
lbs.	5,967	1,193	Wheat, bush.	63,184	Hardware, cs.
Tobacco, cs.	25	1,200	Lard, lbs.	31,880	Screws, legs.
Veneers, cs.	5	500	Cheese, hair, lbs.	63	744
Machinery, cs.	2	500	Tobacco, hhd.	247	Stationery, cs.
Quer bark, bgs.	99	169	Leather, lbs.	50	199
Pearls, cs.	3	298	Tobacco, cs.	25	Miscellaneous.
Mahogany, bcs.	220	660	Tobacco, cs.	675	... 203
Cedar wood, logs.	147	3,000	Tea goods.	3	
Drugs, cs.	85	1,686	Stones.	6,000	
Dried apples.			Pigs tongues.	1,045	
Potatoes, bbls.	24	332	Ores, bgs.	1,940	
I R shoes, cs.	2	1,176	Cold milk, cs.	100	
Quer bark, bgs.	99	200	Hardenware, cs.	1	
Tobacco, bbls.	100	1,320	Machinery, cs.	7	
Tobacco, bbls.	183	6,232	Leather, lbs.	50	
Gates, bbls.	10	1,060	Tobacco, cs.	25	
Clothing, cs.	3	1,000	Tea goods.	3	
Candles, bxs.	60	810	Leather, lbs.	1,635	
Cond milk, cs.	100	500	Beef, tcs.	210	
Hardenware, cs.	2	1,176	Book, cs.	5	
Quer bark, bgs.	99	169	Boots, cs.	1,370	
Silver ore, bbls.	19	900	Silverware, cs.	1	
Staves, No. 15, 240.	1,600	1,600	Jewls, lbs.	1,803	
			Stones.	1,045	
			Pigs tongues.	314	
			Shoos.	1,200	
			Cheese, lbs.	8,336	
			Lard, lbs.	32,913	
			Bread, pkgs.	3,006	
			Cold oil gals.	1,000	
			Fancy goods, cs.	5	
			Potatoes, bbls.	830	
			Oil meal.		
			Boots, cs.	56,250	
			Corn, bush.	8,336	
			Lard, lbs.	32,913	
			Bread, pkgs.	3,006	
			Cold oil gals.	1,000	
			Fancy goods, cs.	5	
			Potatoes, bbls.	830	
			Oil meal.		
			Boots, cs.	56,250	
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			Lard, lbs.	32,913	
			Bread, pkgs.	3,006	
			Cold oil gals.	1,000	
			Fancy goods, cs.	5	
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			Fancy goods, cs.	5	
			Potatoes, bbls.	830	
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			Boots, cs.	56,250	
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			Cold oil gals.	1,000	
			Fancy goods, cs.	5	
			Potatoes, bbls.	830	
			Oil meal.		
			Boots, cs.	56,250	
			Corn, bush.	8,336	
			Lard, lbs.	32,913	
			Bread, pkgs.	3,006	
			Cold oil gals.	1,000	
			Fancy goods, cs.	5	
			Potatoes, bbls.	830	
			Oil meal.		
			Boots, cs.	56,250	
			Corn, bush.	8,336	
			Lard, lbs.	32,913	
			Bread, pkgs.	3,006</	

Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	
Vinegar, bbls...5	90	Shoes, cs...2	749	pkgs.....34	1,613	Alcohol, bbls...550	13,700
Candles, bxs...1,161	1,983	Bacon, bbls...22,612	3,641	Oaktree bxs...3	191	Tacks, bxs...11	135
Live stock, h'd. 60	530	Exp. pkgs...3	285	Oaktree bals...20	110	Wicking, bale...1	163
Boots & shoes...11	919	Plastered bals...900	1,388	Tar, bale.....8	88	Drugs, pkgs...390	6,613
Lumber, ft. 20,000	500	Tobacco, cs...54	5,055	Pitch, bale...5	37	Cigarette, gall...300	150
Tea, pkgs...15	355	Basin, bbls...20	174	Lumber, ft. 50,100	6,038	Carriages...2	1,325
Seap. bxs...20	155	Fruit, bbls...125	570	Vinegar, bbls...15	261	Canvas, rolls...5	5
Milk, cs...25	400	Corn, bush...4,182	4,190	Paper, reams...400	400	Rice, bbls...100	3,589
Miscellaneous...1,164	1,164	Os, bags...600	1,150	Miscellaneous...276	276	Tars, lbs...6,982	1,800
		Salt, sacks...2,810	2,810			Butter, lbs...600	180
		Hay, bales...325	575			Perfumery, pkgs...40	942
		Beef, bbls...3	93				
BRITISH GULANA							
Pork, bbls...11,726	8,256	Shoos...6,236	19,535	NEW GRANADA		PERU	
Potatoes, bbls...100	212	Maizene, pkgs...9	943	Hardware, cs...128	8,817	Lumber, ft. 262,600	6,075
Flour, bbls...360	2,970	Shaving, pkgs...14	650	Drugs, pkgs...273	9,603	Furniture, cs...420	5,171
Bas, bbls...1,355	1,355	Coal oil, gal. 10,575	6,655	Machinery, cs...216	7,828	Lard, lbs...373	103
Bread, pkgs...300	800	Matches, pkgs...35	500	Furniture, cs...63	1,267	Woodw'e, pkgs...223	1,553
Ham, lbs...7,194	1,223	Sugar, bbls...51	9,027	Matches, pkgs...12,701	2,011	Starch, bxs...1,450	6,373
		Kerosene, bbls...1		Kerosene, bbls...12,701		Pepper, bgs...62	6,300
						Shoes, cs...44	2,910
						Blacking, bbls...3	90
						Drugs, cs...422	422
						Preserves, bxs...30	270
						Bird, cages, cs...1	200
						Acidimite, pkgs...10	4,420
						Grand total	\$2,323,000

IMPORTS

(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE
MONTH ENDING APRIL 1, 1865.

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

Hardware, cs. .27	437	\$294,017	Harness, cs. .5	667	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.	Quan. Value.
Manuf'd wood, pkg. .1	131	PORTO RICO.	Live stock, head .1	450	China, Glass, & E' ware.	Boots & shoes! .1,555	Bricks .194
Beef, bbls. .12	363	Hardware, cs. .5	Lard, lbs. .8,338	2,032	Bottles .840	Hides, dressed .65	Buttons .136
Tongues, bbls. .9	372	Ice, tons .109	Hoop skirts, cs. .3	505	China .1,619	Hides, undressed .32,913	Lith. stones .1,098
Hay, bbls. .60	139	Machinery, cs. .1	Bread, bbls. .50	306	Barthene! .59	Leather .16	Clay .1,693
		Coal oil, gall 7,973	Alg. implants, pkg. .1	1,025	Glass .250	Leather, patent 5	Cigars .32,250
		Mfd iron, pkg. .46	Cinnamon, bl. .1	76	Glassware .63	Lemons, Wines, &c.	Conc. tons .9,826
		Rope, coils. .2	Pepper, bxs. .5	59	Clothes plate .31	Brandy .22	Corks .25,425
GETTE.		Sew mach, cs. .2	Candles, bxs. .144	723	Drugs, &c. .	Cordials .250	Cotton .592
Staves .66,340	\$10,000	Silverware .1	Rope, coils. .28	2,281	Bl. powder .650	Gin .75	Buttons .288
CADIZ.		Clothing, bxs. .1	Anchors .25	211	Chicory .95	Wines .10,334	Clocks .20
Tobacco, hhd. .1,307	134,355	Glassware, cs. .1	Tea, pkgs. .2	105	Cochineal .103	Champ'n, bks111 .1,458	Cocoa, bags .158
Tobacco samples, bales. .5,032	343	Furniture, cs. .5	Sand, bbls. .50	500	Cudbear .10	etals, &c. .	Coffee .
Staves .14,400	1,926	Pork, bbl. .20	Tongues, bbls. .5	190	Gums, crude .108	MBrass goods .4	Brands .14,930
Woodenware, pkgs. .2	62	Hams, lbs. .5,655	Nails, kegs .25	131	Gum arabic .28	Chains & anch'rt .2,884	Effects .10,000
		Candies, bxs. .100	Waste, bales .5	306	Indigo .80	Copper .16	Fancy goods .110,397
		Bread, pkg. .150	Wine, pkgs. .14	310	Leeches .4	Cutlery .58	Feathers .1,391
		Butter, lbs. .1,178	Pitch, bbls. .10	51	Lic paste .352	Guns .4	Fax .168
		Preserves, cs. .20	Tr, bbls. .5	40	Madder .208	Hardware .23	Fish .5,075
		Cheese, lbs. .1,000	Butter, lbs. .95	33	Oils .1	Iron hoop, lbs. 68	Fruit .2
		Hoops, bales. .100	Beef, bbls. .17	537	Oil, lns. .146	Iron, railroad .2,935	Gum .1,359
TARRAGONA.		Flaging, pes. .34	Beer, bbls. .15	150	Oil, olive .1,850	Iron, cloth. .7	Hair cloth. .3,450
Clothing, cs. .3	678	Flagging, pes. .34	Butter, lbs. .15	108	Paints .4,646	Hemp .5,068	Hemp .5,068
Staves .255,480	29,463	Paper, bds. .17	Carr. wheels .60	2,310	Paint, sheet .1,251	Honey .45	Honey .984
		Miscellaneous .232	Mfd iron, pkgs. .2	240	Potash, hyd. .85	Ivory .2	Ivory .2
CUBA.			Cinch, cks. .2	230	Jalap .4	Machinery .28	Machine .419,500
			Fancy goods, cs. .97	960	Nut gall. .15	Marble, goods .14	Marble .2,926
Silver plat'd ware, case. .1	183	STETTIN.	Hams, lbs. .2,182	968	Shellac .15	Needles .10	Mosasses .1,577
Pig iron, tons .20	183	Petro, gal. .53,317	Lard oil, gall. .81	171	Soda bicarb .400	Nickel .1	Oil paintings .22
Dry goods, cs. .2	640	GENOA.	Tallow, lbs. .3,101	420	Soda ash .297	Old metal .6	Plaster .745
Spelter, keg. .1	180	Petim, gall. 38,739	Paint, pkgs. .44	704	Sponges .3	Platina .2,944	Plaster .8
Carriages .2	1,680	Swf mach, cs. .2	Perfumery .200	550	Sunm. .1,000	Saddlery .11	Prov. .7,757
Hoops, bds. .400	1,200	Ext log'd, bx150	Books, cs. .82	824	Vanilla beans .9	Satin .505	Prov. .437
En'md leather, box. .1	134	HAYTL.	Cinn seed, bgs. .28	645	Other .5,955	Pipes .	Rag .43,945
Domestics, cs. .4	398	Codfish, qts. .183	Duck, bales. .18	2,668	Furs, &c. .	Feiting .4	Rage .1,179
Oars .90	116	Pork, bbls. .171	Champ'e, bks10	390	Furs .145	60,515	Rag .11,179
Straw hats, bx. .1	500	5,478	Rice, bags .210	2,200	Furting .	135,672	Rice .11,179
Soap, bxs. .490	1,013	Flour, bbls. .700	Wines, pkgs. .8	767	Furts. .	26,452	Rope .2,089
Pork, bbls. .25	900	9,988	Boots & sh's, cs. .6	6,394	Fruits, &c. .	Spices .612	Statuary .3,914
Pork, codfish. .25	900	Sap, bxs. .2,100	Vinegar, bbls. .10	150	Currants .3,123	Mustard .5,327	Sticks .3,914
		Sugar, bxs. .25	Domestics, bbls. .4	977	Lemons .6,163	Stationery, &c. .	Linseed .18,000
			Domestics, bbls. .4	16,508	Fine apples .734	Books .44	Linseed .9,751
			Nuts .4	835	Engravings .4	Engravings .4	Linseed .8,749
			Photo mat, cs. .6	486	Plums .835	Books .1,812	Linseed .174,295
			Musical inst, cs. .4	283	Raisins .2,855	Engravings .53	Linseed .2,595
			Musical inst, cs. .4	283	Sauces & preser. .760	Paper .5,445	Linseed .2,595
			Stationery, cs. .4	120	Woods .	Other .28	Linseed .2,595
			Bread, pkgs. .54	437	Instruments—	Wood—	Linseed .2,595
			Boat .1	424	Musical .34	Lignum vitæ .721	Tea .2,186
				150	Optical .10	Logwood, Ds814 .3,573	Tobacco .293
					Surgical .1	Malogany .670	Wool .264
					Jewelry, &c. .	Brass .657	Wool, dates .172
						Willow .441	Wool, dates .172
						Watches .3,925	Wool, dates .2,277
						Miscellaneous—	Total . .1,875,558
						Baskets .1,553	
						Bags .1,000	

London mail dates are to the 26th of August. Barings's circular reports:

COCOA.—150 bags Trinidad found buyers from 68s@83s 6d for low to the red, with superior from 95s 6d@110s.

Coffee is steady at the full prices of last week. The sales have been large, comprising 1,296 casks, 165 barrels, 620 bags. Plantation Ceylon at 78s@79s 6d for fine ord to low mid, 80s@85s for mid to good mid, and 87s 6d for fine; 1,670 bags Native mostly sold at 68s@67s for good ord, and 69s 6d for fine; 82 cases Wynand at 78s@78s 6d for mid; 1223 chests Bombay Mocha, part sold at 93s 6d; 100 bags Manila brought 70s for fine ord color.

COPPER quiet. Tough Cake and Tile £86, best selected £89, Sheathing £91, Y. M. Sheathing 8½d.
HORN - 8,000 boxes Manila at auction were realised from £82 5s@

HEMP.—3,800 bales Manila at auction were realised from £32 5s@ £38 15s for ord to fair current, with good Sorsogon quality from £34 15s@£35 being a decline of from 10s@30s per ton. 300 bales Quilpot

JUTE.—The jute market remains quiet, of 4,900 bales at auction, about two-thirds found buyers at previous rates, viz: from £11@£22 for com-

IRON--Welsh quiet; Rails and Bars £7@£7 10s. f. o. b., in Wales

Scotch Pigs 55s 6d@60s for mixed Nos. on Clyde:
LINSEED—The market is active, and business has been done in ord. Calcutta on the spot at 56s 6d, and fair Patna at 57s 6d. Some Bom-
bay has also been sold at 55s@58 3d. For arrival Calcutta is worth

bay has also been sold at 55s@58 3d. For arrival Calcutta is worth nominally 57s, and Bombay 59s 6d. Imports since 1st Jan. 358,172 qrs. against 320,640 qrs. last year.

7s 6d, and in bags £10@£10 5s.
NAVAL STORES—French Spirits Turpentine are in slightly improved demand at 46s 6d on the spot, and 45s for next month's shipment. Rosins are scarce, Brai Clair is worth 11s 6d@11s 9d, and Brai Noir 10s 6d@11s.

PETROLEUM continues very firm, and American Refined Pennsylvania cannot now be bought in quantity under 2s 9d. Further sales of American Oil for October to December deliveries have been made at 2s 5½d, at which there are still buyers. In Crude we are without any transac-

tions. To-day's stocks are 3,932 bbls. Refined and 652 bbls. Crude, against 28,901 bbls. Refined and 1,617 bbls. Crude last year.

SPELTEN dull at £22 2s 6d.

OILS.—**Fish:** Sperm is quoted £97@£100, pale southern £44, pale seal £40. Linseed has improved in value, business having been done at 32s 2d@32s 6d. Rape—of foreign browns on the spot there are still buyers at £44 10s, and business is passing in monthly deliveries up to Dec. next at 10s per ton under these prices, and of refined at £47@£47 10s. Olive quiet; Mogadore offers at £48, Seville £50 10s, Malaga £52, and Gallipoli £54; two cargoes of Seville have been sold, one at £48 10s c. f. & i. to U. K., and the other at £50 10s c. f. & i. to Russia. For Cocoa Nut there is more enquiry; we quote: Cochin 45s 6d, and Ceylon 48s @48s 6d. Palm has been firm, and 37s 6d@37s 9d has been paid for fine Lagos.

RICE.—The market remains firm but quiet, 21,000 bags sold at 9s 9d for good Rangoon, 10s for Bassien, 10s 3d for Necranzie, and 12s 1d @13s 6d for white Bengal. Two floating cargoes have been sold, 1,600 tons Necranzie at 10s, and 600 tons Rangoon at 10s 9d, both for near Continental ports.

RUM.—70 puns Berbice and Demerara sold at 1s 8½d @ 1s 9d, 310 puns Leewards at 1s 7d @ 1s 7½d, and 525 puns Jamaica price kept secret.

MOLASSES.—60 puns St. Kitt's, Dominica & Antigua sold at 14s 6d.

SALTPEPPER.—continues in moderate demand.—800 bags Bengal sold at 28s 6d for 4 to 4½d per cent refraction; rather more doing in refined at 28s 6d @ 29s 6d.

LEAD dull. Common Pig £19 @ £19 10s.

SPICES.—Black Pepper: market quiet; 1800 bags Penang were bought from 8½d @ 8½d for Trang. 440 bags Batavia were partly realised at 3d. 200 bags heavy Malabar brought 4½d. Ginger: 200 bags African went at 37s, with 100 barrels Jamaica from 68s @ 77s for ord to mid, and good bold at 89s. 5200 bags Zanzibar Cloves found buyers from 3d for low dark to 3½d for good bright.

SUGAR.—The market has assumed a firmer aspect, and buyers have come forward at full prices, while the quantity offering has been limited. The sales of British West India comprise 5,230 hhds. 4,852 bags Mauritius sold at moderate rates, 27s @ 28s 6d for low to mid brown, and 28s 6d @ 30s 6d for good mid brown to low yellow. 492 bags Natal were realised at 27s 6d @ 29s for low to good mid brown, 30s 6d @ 31s for low yellow, and 31s 6d for mid grayish ditto. Privately 8,000 bags Mauritius have been sold at 34s @ 36s 6d for mid to good yellow semi-crystallised, and 38s 6d @ 39s for fine ditto; 2,000 bags grainy Jaggery Madras at 26s 6d; 600 bags good cane Khaar Bengal at 27s 6d, and 2,000 bags unclayed Manila at 28s. Afloat five cargoes have been disposed of; four Havana, 2,821 boxes No. 14 Derosne at 27s for the Baltic, 2,207 boxes No. 13 at 26s 6d, for Copenhagen, 700 boxes No. 10½ to 11 at 24s 6d, and 3,489 boxes No. 14 at 26s 6d, both for U. K., and all fully insured: one Cuba Muscovado, 458 hhds 55 tierces at 22s 3d landing weights for U. K.

In the Tallow market there is less animation; we quote St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot Old 44s @ 44s 8d, New 44s 6d, and last three months 44s 6d @ 44s 9d.

TEA market quiet, with more business doing in black and red leaf teas from common to fair qualities at 1d @ 1d per lb advance upon the low prices ruling at the beginning of the month. Good common Congou 11½d @ 1s 1d per lb. But little doing in green teas for want of suitable sorts for export.

TIN.—Blocks 9s, Bars 94s, Refined 97s. Foreign: Straits 88s @ 88s 6d, Banca 91s @ 92s.

HAVANA dates of Sept. 2d report:—**SUGAR** (Clayed.) We do not notice any variation in the general tone of the market. The few transactions that we have any knowledge of appear to have been confined to the complement of cargoes, effected on the basis of 8½@8½ rs for No. 12, the range which holders still insist upon, and hence the market continues very quiet.

The current rates being as last quoted, we reproduce our previous figures:—No 12 at 8½ rials per arroba—40s Freight and 17 per cent prem of Exchange—28s 9d stg per cwt free on board; and fcs 30.95 cms per 50 kilos (without freight). Exchange on Paris at 4 per cent P.

Last year at this date No 12 being at 9 rs—freight 52s 6d, and exch. 11 per cent—stood in at 29s 4d per cwt. f. o. b.

The receipts this week have been exceedingly small, both here and in Matanzas.

The total exports from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st of January to date, compare thus:

	1865	1864	1863
United States	328,192	116,916	70,988
Great Britain	387,238	528,719	465,388
North Europe	66,883	47,881	74,808
France	204,615	184,892	148,842
Spain	232,085	203,939	224,275
South Europe	17,074	15,816	15,955
Other parts	24,748	24,756	23,865
	1,260,835	1,122,419	1,024,096
Stocks in	1865	1864	1863
Havana	199,979	228,297	195,260
Matanzas	17,128	26,482	22,861
Bxs.	197,105	254,779	218,121

MOLASSES.—Some lots of clayed have been sold at 5 rs and Muscovado at 6 rs; good is exceedingly scarce. Our export this year is only 2s 3ds of what it was at this time last year.

WAX.—Yellow is held at \$8½ @ \$9 and white at 11½ @ \$12. Nearly 18,000 @ have been shipped less than last year.

TOBACCO.—Supplies of new continue on the same small scale as heretofore, neither have we to report any improvement as regards the quality. Sales have been therefore very small, comprising only a few small assorted parcels at about the same prices as quoted previously, say

25 @ \$35 per bale average, according to quality, selection and weight. Of filers we only note a sale of about 200 bales old, reported to have been at \$7 per qt.

This year's export shows a decrease, so far, of 27,000 qts, compared with that of last year.

SEAGAR.—Nothing new. The quantity shipped is below the export of 1864, by about 40,000 m.

COTTON.

The market the past week has scarcely varied from day to day, with the possible exception that it has grown stronger, with more doing for consumption and export. There is also some revival of confidence among speculative holders, and although the changes in quotations are but slight, the tone is rather improved. The quantity offering is very light, and this may be the cause of the strength. Advices from the South show firm markets on steady receipts. It is now conceded that there is not likely to be any diminution of receipts for some weeks; and yet those who assert the minimum of supply, are more numerous than for some time. We have, however, no change to make in our estimates.

To-day's market was rather dull, under heavy receipts, but closed firm at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	& Tex.
Ordinary, per lb.....	32	33	33	34
Good Ordinary.....	37	37	37	38
Middling.....	44	44	44	45
Good Middling.....	47	48	48	48
Middling fair	49	50	50	51

The receipts at this port for the week ending last night, were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	12,564	Wilmington	484
Mobile	5,211	Newberne	764
Galveston.....	1,329	Norfolk, &c.....	302
Jacksonville	561	Erie R. R.	1,083
Savannah	2,241	Camden & Amboy R. R.	952
Charleston	691	Foreign ports.....	282
Beaufort	142	Miscellaneous sources...	40

Total..... 26,646
Since July 1..... 183,649

The export week was as follows:

To Liverpool	1,882
Since July 1	26,421

Public telegrams from southern points are again suspended by order of the Assistant and Acting Secretary of War. Mail dates to the 28th August from New Orleans report:

The general market has continued inanimate, and in our leading staple, in particular, the demand was quite limited, only five or six buyers coming forward, although the sales were to a fair extent, embracing fully 1,250 bales. Prices were evidently easier, although desirable lists of the better qualities could not be had, unless at previous rates. The actual sales, however, show a falling off of 1c. from the ruling rates of Friday last. We now quote ordinary at 81c@82c, good ordinary at 83c@83c, low middling at 89c@91c, and middling at 92c@94c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept 1, 1864.....	4,575
Received to-day.....	4,393
Received previously.....	261,118
	265,510
Total.....	270,086
Exported to-day.....	6,925
Exported previously.....	177,004
	183,929

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared

86,156

LATER.—Dates to the 31st show no change.

Mobile dates to the 26th report:

Friday, 25th, prices were a shade easier in some cases, owing partly to the stringency in the money market. We report, however, a good demand, with sales of 350 bales, and the market closing with prices firmer on the following basis: Middling 87c@88c, low middling 86c@87c, good ordinary 83c@85c. All other grades are nominal. Middling also nominal, there being little or none on the market. Sales for the week 2,400 bales. On Saturday, 26th, there was a good demand, and the market closed firmer, but at unchanged prices. Sales of 800 bales were effected at 88c for middlings. Exports of the past week, 9,326 bales, of which 2669 to Liverpool, 916 to New Orleans, the balance to New York.

MOBILE COTTON STATEMENT.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 25th, 1865	
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1864.....	bales. 18,000
Received this week.....	5,491
Received previously.....	71,127
	98,618
Total.....	94,618
Exported this week.....	9,326
Exported previously.....	39,332
Burned and destroyed by explosion.....	11,385
	60,043

Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared Aug. 25, 1865.. 84,575

Late intelligence from Columbus, Georgia, states:

We hear of several sales yesterday evening and this morning, all for specie, and at figures from 17 to 19 cents. A new route for the shipment of cotton from this city has been opened. We understand that it is shipped by railroad to Macon, where it is put on boxes for shipment by the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers to Altamaha bridge, where connection is made with a steamship plying between that river and New York. This gives the "go-by" to both Savannah and Charleston.

Liverpool mail dates are to the 26th of August. Trade circulars report:

" Cotton was in improved demand in the early part of the week, and on Saturday and Monday a large business was done, with a considerable advance upon the lowest sales of the previous week; but since Tuesday the market has been dull, and closed yesterday with little change from last week's quotations. Sea Island has been in good demand at previous rates. American continues in request, b.t. in some instances a decline has been submitted to of 4d. per lb. In Brazil rather a large business has been done, but the demand has fallen off since Tuesday, and no change can be made from last week's rates. Egyptian has been in good request, and early in the week was slightly dearer, but has since been freely offered, and closed at last week's quotations. Though the stock of Smyrna is small it is freely offered, and prices are 4d. @ 4d. lower than last week. In East India the operations have been to considerable extent, and full rates were current at the commencement of the week; the later arrivals have since given buyers greater choice, and they have been able to supply themselves at a decline of about 4d. per lb, especially in the better qualities. The business in China and Japan has been limited, in consequence of the small supply offering, and the comparatively high prices demanded. "To arrive" only a few transactions have been reported, the last quotation for Egyptian was on Wednesday, for fair open, at sea, 184d. per lb, and Dhollerah on Saturday, fair new merchants, June selling, 124d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 87,190 bales, including 12,400 on speculation, and 25,620 declared for export, leaving 49,110 bales to the trade. The sales to-day will probably amount to about 8,000 bales; the market without change.

QUOTATIONS.

	Uplands.	Texas.	Orleans.	Sea Islands.
Ordinary.....	15½ 16	15½ 16	16½ 17	30 —
Good ordinary.....	16½ 17½	16½ 17½	17½ ..	— —
Low Middling.....	18 ..	18 ..	18 ..	— —
Middling.....	18½ ..	18½ —	18½ ..	34 —
Good Middling.....	19 ..	19 —	— ..	— —
Middling Fair.....	— —	— —	— ..	— —

	SALES.					
	Trade.	Export.	Specula- tion	Total this week.	Total this Year.	Same time 1864.
American.....	4,220	810	480	5,510	200,760	195,970
East Indian.....	27,980	20,140	9,150	57,220	959,161	895,750
Brazilian.....	4,260	2,320	1,500	8,080	227,380	158,340
Egyptian.....	7,010	440	570	8,020	327,460	253,450
Other sorts.....	5,690	1,910	760	8,360	299,590	313,980
total.....	49,110	25,620	12,460	87,190	2,014,350	1,819,490

IMPORTS.	This Week.	This Year.	1864.
American.....	6,007	171,559	188,839
East Indian.....	3,062	632,444	604,728
Brazilian.....	111	212,175	151,094
Egyptian.....	2,592	284,790	255,310
Other Sorts.....	6,112	190,662	269,597

Total.....	17,984	1,497,630	1,419,068
		STOCKS	COTTON AT SEA
		This Day. 1864.	This Year. 1864.
American..... bales	27,350	20,250	.....
East Indian.....	253,420	149,200	354,000 479,000
Brazilian.....	37,770	7,210	Piculs. Picula.
Egyptian.....	58,830	46,720	12,000 158,000
Other Sorts.....	52,790	89,240	.....
Total.....	430,060	812,620	.....

On Saturday, the 26th, the sales were 12,000 bales, the market firm, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.

The speculative demand has been renewed in wheat flour the past week, and the decline of the previous week has been nearly recovered. The export orders are at advanced limits, but they cannot be executed owing to the constant speculative advance, higher freights, and drooping exchanges. The deliveries at the Western receiving ports are on an increased scale, but still not excessive, and for the last few days Chicago and Milwaukee, though constantly higher than New York, have largely advanced. At Milwaukee to day No. 1 Club was \$1 39 1/2. New Milwaukee wheat has reached this market, and is found to be of very superior quality.

At to-day's market there was a speculative demand for wheat, and some business done at 2c advance. The following are closing quotations.

Flour,	Superfine State and Western.	...per bbl.	\$7 00	@ \$7 50
do	Extra State.....		7 80	@ 8 25
do	Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....		8 75	@ 9 10
do	Extra Western, common to good.....		8 00	@ 10 75
do	Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....		11 00	@ 13 75
do	Southern, supers.....		9 50	@ 10 60
do	Southern, fancy and extra.....		10 75	@ 14 00
do	Canada, common to choice extra.....		8 00	@ 11 00
do	Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....		5 75	@ 6 10
do	Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....		5 00	@ 5 35
Wheat,	Chicago Spring.....	per bushel	1 58	@ 1 63
do	Milwaukee Club.....		1 60	@ 1 64
do	Red Winter.....		1 95	@ 2 05
do	Amber Michigan, &c.....		2 10	@ 2 15
Corn,	Western Mixed.....		84 @	91
do	Western White.....		.. @	..
do	Western Yellow.....		.. @	92
do	Southern Yellow.....		.. @	..
do	Southern White.....		.. @	..
Rye,	Western.....		97 @	1 00
do	North River.....		1 10	@ 1 12
Oats,	Western.....		.. @	57
do	State.....		.. @	56
do	Canada.....		.. @	..
Barley	.....		1 10 @	25
do	Malt.....		1 40	@ 1 70

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Sept. 2:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Eye, bushels.
Chicago.....	33,220	184,766	1,714,756	461,848	31,281	65,595
Milwaukee.....	7,117	245,401	2,803	14,293	1,786	5,059
Toledo.....	25,076	160,224	70,467	17,638	2,127	5,324
Detroit.....	13,646	40,887	5,623	3,823	178	...
Cleveland.....	4,008	57,007	16,401	24,014	5,889	600
 Totals.....	 83,067	 68,285	 1,809,450	 521,111	 40,761	 76,568
Previous week	69,642	591,201	1,514,233	549,737	26,195	88,897

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the week ending Sept. 2, and destination:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
To Buffalo.....	16,538	249,953	1,105,063	458,647	—	—
Oswego.....	—	66,948	22,650	24,625	—	—
Pt. Colborne.....	—	80,875	241,235	—	—	—
Ogdensburg.....	8,790	9,600	25,800	—	—	—
Dunkirk.....	11,362	15	—	—	—	—
Cleveland.....	—	51,578	—	—	—	—
Goderich.....	400	—	27,200	—	—	—
Sarnia.....	5,759	—	—	—	—	—
Windsor.....	—	945	—	—	—	—
Kingston.....	—	16,500	—	—	—	—
Montreal.....	—	10,000	12,775	—	—	—
Other ports.....	828	20,750	2,889	4,565	—	—
By Railroad.....	6,904	12,846	103	8,987	2,860	2,826

Totals.....	45,625	519,010	1,437,105	491,824	2,850	2,396
Previous week.	40,447	455,326	840,688	161,949	857	14,369

RECEIPTS.			
	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time
Flour, bbls.	7,117	154,882	1864.
Wheat, bush.	245,401	4,686,900	199,499
Oats, bush.	13,883	318,634	7,174,264
Corn, bush.	2,196	181,122	626,659
Barley, bush.	1,886	63,867	404,280
Rye, bush.	6,776	45,129	77,488
			48,908

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Last week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time
Flour, bbls.	10,956	256,025	304,894
Wheat, bush.	160,059	4,226,215	6,981,878
Oats, bush.	1,405	141,022	372,970
Corn, bush.	1,214	58,998	116,655
Barley, bush.	•••	6,482	1,798
Rye, bush.	•••	307	11,822

BREADSTUFFS AT CHICAGO.—The movement of breadstuffs at Chicago, to Sept 2d, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
Total.....	33,220	184,766	1,709,756	461,848	65,585	31,281
Cor. week, '64	25,152	383,852	288,252	737,184	96,971	58,620

	SHIPMENTS.					
	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
By Railroad . . .	6,904	12,846	103	8,807	2,826	2,850
To Buffalo . . .	6,121	181,820	1,086,225	488,575	•••	•••
Oswego	•••	30,525	51,975	24,625	•••	•••
Ogdensburg	•••	••••	10,000	••••	••••	••••
Other U. S. ports . . .	325	••••	1,075	3,450	••••	••••
Port Colborne	••••	42,875	295,000	••••	••••	••••

Port Sarnia	1,705	...	13,425	...	...	...
Montreal	10,000	12,775	...	...	...	...
Kingston	16,500	...	...	...	...	...
Goderich	400	27,200	...	...	...	...
Canal	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
Oth. Canad'n p'ts	15,500	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15,455	263,566	1,408,078	470,457	2,826	2,850
Cor. week, '64	34,026	196,559	332,112	492,334	89,875	9,575

RECEIPTS FOR FOUR SEASONS,

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	646,459	794,057	844,914	1,042,482
Wheat	4,920,882	6,555,848	4,198,570	8,799,480
Corn	15,718,253	11,049,975	22,416,686	20,912,876
Oats	6,612,886	6,252,768	3,830,953	2,043,130
Rye	432,809	556,974	461,393	703,666
Barley	410,127	303,200	201,811	479,692

SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	528,512	826,946	954,456	963,077
Wheat	4,089,021	7,080,693	4,448,740	8,534,596
Corn	15,027,064	9,413,807	22,000,927	19,159,529
Oats	5,976,992	7,804,069	4,057,368	1,881,822
Rye	256,881	306,517	358,278	589,281
Barley	182,744	85,817	100,936	164,614

The following are the reports by the Scotia, to the 25th of August :

LONDON.—During the past week the weather was very unsettled. In the early part of it two or three days of sunshine enabled the farmers to make some progress with their reaping, but since Wednesday the rain has fallen heavily and most serious injury has been done the grain cut. From all parts the reports of the wheat crops are bad, and, with few exceptions, the yield is deficient. At Monday's market there was a large attendance, but the tone of the trade, influenced by the weather, was hardly so strong as last week ; prices, however, were fully supported. Choice samples of English wheat sold freely at fully last week's rates, while some parcels of new, somewhat out of condition, were difficult to dispose of at irregular low prices. American and Canadian remained unchanged in value. Flour—Barrels are freely sold at 6d to 1s advance. The floating grain cargo trade has continued very active, and a large number of cargoes have been sold. To day considerable excitement was manifested, and an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained for wheat. Odessa Ghirk was sold at 42s to 43s, and Nicolaieff at 41s to 42s per 492 lbs. Maize is in good demand at late rates. 30s 2d per 492 lbs was paid for Galatz. At to-day's market, owing to the continuance of rain, an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained on both Foreign and English wheat. Average of English wheat for the week, 48s 1d.

LIVERPOOL.—The Corn trade is influenced daily by the state of the weather. During rain, speculators are very active, and prices advance. With sunshine there is a relapse into dullness. At our market on Tuesday there was a good attendance of millers, but they would not pay any advance on Friday's prices for Wheat. Flour was unchanged. Indian Corn, 6d lower for delivery ex ship. With the return of rain on Wednesday and Thursday, wheat was in active speculative demand, at a further improvement of 2d to 3d per cent. At to-day's market, with very fine weather, and few buyers present, scarcely any business was done. Wheat lost part of the advance, closing very dull at 9s 3d to 9s 6d for Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, and 9s 6d to 9s 9d for Winter. Flour is steady, and, in absence of barrels, business is, in sacks, at 3s 6d to 42s for 280 lbs. Indian Corn declined to 3s per quarter for mixed.

GLASGOW.—To day, with telegraphic reports of fine weather all over the United Kingdom, the scene has quite changed, all the excitement has died out, and buyers stand aloof. On the Corn market there was not much business done, 3,800 bushels of nice Amber Winter Wheat in store sold at 22s discount, and the finest Amber Spring was offered at 22s 6d on the spot, and to arrive, without finding buyers.

DUBLIN.—The appearance of settled fine weather makes buyers cautious, and they only take for immediate wants. Of new grain wheat only a few samples appeared, which sold at full prices. Oats in good supply, condition poor, and sold at irregular prices. Flour—A moderate business at full prices for all qualities. Oatmeal inquired for.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The activity in the Dry Goods trade has continued unabated during the past week. The market has been cleared of goods, and prices run up to an exorbitant figure. Any remarks as to the condition of the market will be but a reiteration of those made last week. As we said then there are no goods in first hands, and consequently no reliable quotations can be made. Standard goods are sold ahead at private terms or at value, while purchasers, either merchants or jobbers, seem ready to pay any price asked rather than not have the goods. Prices are rapidly advancing, with seemingly no thought of the result, while agents are hurrying forward goods from the mills with all possible dispatch to meet the emergency. The city is full of merchants from the West and South-west, and there is no falling off in the activity of trade with jobbers, notwithstanding the twenty-five per cent advance in leading styles of goods. There must come a check to this somewhere, and it may be well to keep in mind the effect when it does come. Such an inflation does not always last, and there is no good foundation to warrant that of the present but for a short time longer. Goods are sold much

above the cost of manufacture, and the factories are making every effort to increase their product. Importations are large, and though the country was bare of goods the present high rates cannot continue. Quotations are of but little moment, except to show the rapid advance in prices, for there are no goods on hand to be sold at the figures given. Our quotations are those of goods last sold or sold to arrive, in most instances, with a few of goods on hand and are prices of to-day only.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are still very active, with a great scarcity of standard goods. The advance in prices is not as great as last week, but is from one to two cents on a yard. Agents prices of but few standard makes can be given, as there are no goods in the market. Stark A, M, and O, 36-inch, last sold at 36s, and are now held at 37s were they on hand. Amoskeag A sold at 37s on Thursday ; other Amoskeag's, Langdons, and Massabesic, are sold ahead at value. The Everett, Lawrence, and Bootts, are all sold ahead at value. Indian Head A, Amory, each 37-inch, are held at 37s ; Nashua Extra A, 35s ; Wachusett, 37s ; Newmarket, 33-inch, at 35s, and 36-inch at 38. Indian Orchard W, 32, B, B, 34s ; O, 37 ; N, 38s ; A, 39 ; and S, 37. Edward Harris' 4, 45.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are very scarce, and far below the demand. Less desirable goods have to take the place of the better goods, and even these are scarce. Standard goods are sold ahead at value. This is the case with the Boott Mills, some of the Amoskeag, Massabesic, Langdon, and others. Amoskeag A, 37-inch, is held at 52 ; Amoskeag, fine 42-inch, at 55 ; Bartlett Steam Mills, 33-inch, at 50 ; 44-inch, 53 ; 54, 65, 7-8, 47s ; Harrison Mills are not on hand ; Social Mill, 4-4 are held at 55 ; 7-8 at 45 ; Narragansett A, 55, B, 50, Waltham L, 72-inch, is held at 90 ; M, 81-inch at \$1 00 ; and 90-inch at \$1 10.

DRILLS are very scarce and much wanted. Boott, Amoskeag's, Stark, Massabesic and others are sold ahead at value.

CORSET JEANS are sold in advance, and scarce at considerable advanced prices. Indian Orchard is held at 32 ; Amoskeag and Massabesic last sold at 37s.

COTTON FLANNELS are very much reduced in stock with improved prices, although not as great an advance as on most other goods. Newmarket, Columbia and Mount Vernon are sold ahead at value. Manchester brown is held at 52 ; Nashua at 42s.

STRIPES and TICKS are in active demand with very large sales. York and Everett are sold ahead at value. Amoskeag A O. A's are held at 82s, A. 67s, B. 57s, C. 52s, D. 47s, and Pearl River Ticks at 82s.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are in better demand at advanced prices. Pearl River denims sell at 70, Manchester 50, York is sold ahead at value. Farmer's A cottonades are held at 65.

PRINT CLOTHS are scarce and firm, and holders are asking higher rates. The sales at Providence for the week were 47,000 pieces at prices as follows : 5,000 pieces 56x60, 20c, to be made ; 2,500 do 60x60, 20c, to be made ; 4,000 do 60x64, 23c, to be made, September and October ; 42,000 do 64x64, 22c, to be made ; 8,000 do 60x64, 22c, to be made ; 10,500 do 64x64, 25c on hand ; 2,000 do 64x64, 25c, on hand.

PRINTS have continued to advance in prices with an unabated demand. Sprague's are held at 32, pinks and purples 33, Garner's are held at 33, Amoskeag pinks 34, purple 33, Shirting 32, Mourning 31, Swiss ruby 33, Duchess B 30, Lowell dark and light 30, Empire 26, and Wawsutta 29.

GINGHAM are in active demand with but a light stock on hand. There is, however, but little change in prices from last week. Lancaster sells at 36, an advance of 1 cent.

SILESIAS are more abundant, but have advanced 1 cent on a yard. Indian Orchard is held at 38, do wide 42, Book fold at 35, Social 55, do extra fine 60.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have been sold quite up to production on the leading makes, and prices are 2a3 cents higher. Manchester last sold at 37s, all wool do 50.

WOOLEN Goods are in active demand, especially the heavy and fancy styles of cassimeres of seasonable colors. Prices are firm at a slight advance. The stock of fine woolen goods is small, and sold out.

FOREIGN Goods are more active and prices have advanced 1 3/4 cents. Transactions are large and increasing. Of the several public sales that of Messrs. Haggerty & Co., and Wilmerding, Hoguet

& Co., on Tuesday, and Messrs. Townsend, Montant & Co., on Wednesday, were noticeable. The catalogue of Messrs. Haggerty & Co. consisted of Saxony woven dress goods, of the manufacture and importation of Messrs. Henry Schmieder & Son, British dress goods, silks, &c. The offering contained a great variety of seasonable fabrics, and there was a large company of buyers present. The prices obtained for choice fancy dress goods and silks were quite satisfactory, while for alpacas the demand was less active, and the earlier rates of the season were hardly sustained. Toil du Nord in high colored checks, all wool filling, brought 34¢ cents; satin striped crepe in neat plaid 38¢; chalai satine 39 a 41¢; Scotch plaid 41 a 42¢; satin striped plaid 33 a 42¢; Florida a soie, 45¢; satine raye 40 a 43¢; satine a fleur soie 59 a 60¢; navara a soie, heavy poplin ground in neat silk plaid, 48 a 52¢; poplin raye 41 a 52¢; mousseline a soie 45 a 59¢; Valencia a eleur a soie, silk embroidered figures, 76 a 77¢; double width pipeline 46 a 49¢; pipeline a soie 52 a 58¢; bometta silk stripes, mousseline a soie in Scotch silk plaid 66 a 83¢; pinelaine in high colors 68 a 70¢; Paris mous de laines in assorted colors \$1.01 a \$1.05; 42-inch do. extra fine quality \$1.11 a \$1.21; 6-4 black do. \$1.20; 6-4 Paris drap calete assorted \$1; 6-4 broche sultanas 74 a 75¢; gros de orient 80¢, mohair melange, 44 a 46¢, black figured pure mohair 60 a 62¢; French silk poplin 54¢, 6-4 alapaca lustre 32 a 40¢, 22 inch colored poult de soie \$1.75 a \$1.91, 26 inch black gros arain \$2.15 a \$2.27; 26 inch Lyons black taffetas \$2 a \$2.10, 30 inch do \$2.21, 22 inch Lyons all boiled taffetas with rich satin stripe \$1.80, heavy all-boiled 28 inch poult de soi Garabalda \$1.35 a \$1.37.

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IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 7, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	2366 \$867,088	862 \$294,052	2193 \$908,840
do cotton...	321 85,443	178 49,612	1027 268,495
do silk...	454 498,453	107 77,579	552 474,558
do flax...	379 88,511	239 62,563	1167 277,797
Miscellaneous dry goods...	225 54,347	99 32,993	267 58,667
Total.....	3745 \$1,593,743	1458 \$516,778	5176 \$3,012,357

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool...	579 \$292,061	668 \$295,700	525 \$190,811
do cotton...	363 67,592	176 58,060	64 34,664
do silk...	80 88,340	55 37,739	43 57,227
do flax...	568 119,914	235 50,136	949 61,998
Miscellaneous dry goods...	39 11,690	28 15,407	30 4,762
Total.....	1629 \$508,897	1162 \$457,022	911 \$339,462
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745 1,593,743	1458 516,778	5176 3,012,357
Total th'wn upon mark't.	5374 \$3,101,639	3647 \$973,900	6687 \$2,851,819

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	74	\$23,516	1302	\$562,576	162	\$35,692
do cotton...	29	8,558	287	101,674	43	13,479
do silk...	7	9,474	301	181,470	32	65,191
do flax...	58	11,634	540	147,080	26	6,005
Miscellaneous dry goods...	27	11,076	964	78,018	13	1,280
Total.....	195	\$64,258	3394	\$1,070,818	276	\$141,647
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,593,742	1485	516,778	5176	2,012,357
Total entered at the port.	3940	\$1,637,000	5079	\$1,537,590	5453	\$2,154,004

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 7, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens...	309 \$161,622	838 35,803	360,321
Cloths...	70 35,803	10 5,200	Braids & bds. 55 29,790
Carpetings...	140 34,412	18 5,069	Cot. & wold. 530 204,144
Blankets...	54 6,711	68 26,793	Total.... 2,193 \$99,849
Shawls...	31 15,545	33 14,604	
Gloves...	32 7,838	5 2,343	

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Cottons	Emb'd mus'n	Gloves	Spool	Silk & cotton	Handk's
Cottons	319 \$102,093	8	5,336	29 5,634		
Colored	160 43,499	19	4,009	33 25,959		
Prints	29 6,880	17	5,333	Hose.... 308 53,787		
Gingham...	14	3,437	Braids & bds. 23 7,819			
Muslins...	11 2,001	9	2,593	Handk's 9 2,343	Total.... 1,027 \$368,495	

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Silks	Cravats	Vestings	Velvets	Raw	Ribbons	Braids & bds.	Silks & wold's	Total
Silks	105 \$165,137	1	597	Cravats.... 1 597	Embroider'r's 33 16,817	Millinery.... 3 334	Handk's 1 597	Silk & cotton. 48 33,327	
Capes	3 637	1	711	Vestings.... 1 711	Embroider'r's 33 16,817	Millinery.... 3 334	Handk's 1 597	Silk & cotton. 48 33,327	
Velvets	34 26,680	1	36,910	Velvets.... 1 36,910	Embroider'r's 33 16,817	Millinery.... 3 334	Handk's 1 597	Silk & cotton. 48 33,327	
Prints	173 141,894	13	36,910	Raw.... 49 36,910	Embroider'r's 33 16,817	Millinery.... 3 334	Handk's 1 597	Silk & cotton. 48 33,327	
Gingham...	14	3,437	Braids & bds. 23 7,819	Ribbons.... 13 25,959	Embroider'r's 33 16,817	Millinery.... 3 334	Handk's 1 597	Silk & cotton. 48 33,327	
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MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Linens	Hdk's	Thread	Total
Linens	1027 \$229,099	50 31,336	17 3,948	
Laces	7 6,602	66 17,522		
Total.....				1,167 \$277,797

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Leath gloves	Embroider'r's	Feath & flow.	Handk's	Millinery.	Corsets	Straw goods	Sus & elast.	Total
Leath gloves	17 \$18,072	33 16,817	60 8,152	10 2,117					
Handk's	8 11,910	33 16,817	33 1,996						
Millinery...	3 2,117								
Corsets	33 13,854								
Straw goods	30 4,107								
Total.....									367 \$82,667

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Woolens	Worstds.	Delaines	Cot. & wold.	Total
Woolens...	8 3,133	32 11,472	5 2,530	157 55,557	
Carpeting...	17 2,909	Worstd' yarn 6 147			
Blankets...	29 3,338	Hose.... 1 138			
Shawls...	5 3,407	Merinos.... 7 2,953			
Total.....					523 \$190,811

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Cottons	Prints	Velvets	Spool	Total
Cottons	14 3,791	2 421	4 1,003		
Colored	27 13,458	8 3,931	7 1,689		
Total.....					64 \$24,684

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Silks	Ribbons	Laces	Silk & cotton	Total
Silks	18 \$39,119	10 9,397	4 4,688	3 1,998	
Ribbons	1 1,330				
Total.....					39 \$65,191

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Linens	Total
Linens		26 \$6,005
Total.....		13 \$1,290

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Oil cloth	Straw goods	Total
Matting	6 40	220 4,442	
Total.....			30 \$4,442

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

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Woolens...	8 3,133	32 11,472	5 2,530	157 55,557	
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MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Cottons	Prints	Velvets	Spool	Total

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Port Sarnia	1,705	...	18,425
Montreal	...	10,000	12,775
Kingston	...	15,500
Goderich	400	...	27,200
Canal	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Oth. Canad'n p'ts	...	15,500	...	...	...	...
Total	15,455	263,566	1,408,078	470,457	2,328	2,850
Cor. week, '64..	34,026	196,559	332,112	492,334	89,875	9,575

RECEIPTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1863.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	646,459	794,057	844,914	1,042,482
Wheat	4,920,882	6,555,848	4,198,570	5,799,480
Corn	15,718,253	11,049,975	22,416,686	20,912,876
Oats	6,612,886	6,252,768	3,830,953	2,043,130
Rye	432,809	556,974	461,393	708,666
Barley	410,137	803,200	201,311	479,692

SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR SEASONS.

	1863.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Flour	528,512	826,946	954,456	963,077
Wheat	4,089,021	7,080,693	4,448,740	8,534,596
Corn	15,027,064	9,413,807	22,008,927	19,159,529
Oats	5,976,992	7,304,069	4,057,368	1,881,822
Rye	256,881	806,517	358,278	589,281
Barley	132,744	85,817	100,936	164,614

The following are the reports by the Scotia, to the 25th of August :

LONDON.--During the past week the weather was very unsettled. In the early part of it two or three days of sunshine enabled the farmers to make some progress with their reaping, but since Wednesday the rain has fallen heavily and most serious injury has been done the grain cut. From all parts the reports of the wheat crops are bad, and, with few exceptions, the yield is deficient. At Monday's market there was a large attendance, but the tone of the trade, influenced by the weather, was hardly so strong as last week; prices, however, were fully supported. Choice samples of English wheat sold freely at fully last week's rates, while some parcels of new, somewhat out of condition, were difficult to dispose of at irregular low prices. American and Canadian remained unchanged in value. Flour--Barrels are freely sold at 6d to 1s advance. The floating grain cargo trade has continued very active, and a large number of cargoes have been sold. To-day considerable excitement was manifested, and an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained for wheat. Odessa Ghirka was sold at 42s to 43s, and Nicolaieff at 41s to 42s per 492 lbs. Maize is in good demand at late rates. 30s 3d per 492 lbs was paid for Galatz. At to-day's market, owing to the continuance of rain, an advance of 1s to 2s was obtained on both Foreign and English wheat. Average of English wheat for the week, 43s 1d.

LIVERPOOL.--The Corn trade is influenced daily by the state of the weather. During rain, speculators are very active, and prices advance. With sunshine there is a relapse into dullness. At our market on Tuesday there was a good attendance of millers, but they would not pay any advance on Friday's prices for Wheat. Flour was unchanged. Indian Corn, 6d lower for delivery ex ship. With the return of rain on Wednesday and Thursday, wheat was in active speculative demand, at a further improvement of 2d to 3d per cent. At to-day's market, with very fine weather, and few buyers present, scarcely any business was done. Wheat lost part of the advance, closing very dull at 9s 3d to 9s 6d for Milwaukee and Amber Iowa, and 9s 6d to 9s 9d for Winter. Flour is steady, and, in absence of barrels, business is, in sacks, at 36s to 42s for 280 lbs. Indian Corn declined to 31s per quarter for mixed.

GLASGOW.--To-day, with telegraphic reports of fine weather all over the United Kingdom, the scene has quite changed, all the excitement has died out, and buyers stand aloof. On the Corn market there was not much business done, 3,800 bushels of nice Amber Winter Wheat in store sold at 22s discount, and the finest Amber Spring was offered at 22s 6d on the spot, and to arrive, without finding buyers.

DUBLIN.--The appearance of settled fine weather makes buyers cautious, and they only take for immediate wants. Of new grain wheat only a few samples appeared, which sold at full prices. Oats in good supply, condition poor, and sold at irregular prices. Flour--A moderate business at full prices for all qualities. Oatmeal inquired for.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The activity in the Dry Goods trade has continued unabated during the past week. The market has been cleared of goods, and prices run up to an exorbitant figure. Any remarks as to the condition of the market will be but a reiteration of those made last week. As we said then there are no goods in first hands, and consequently no reliable quotations can be made. Standard goods are sold ahead at private terms or at value, while purchasers, either merchants or jobbers, seem ready to pay any price asked rather than not have the goods. Prices are rapidly advancing, with seemingly no thought of the result, while agents are hurrying forward goods from the mills with all possible dispatch to meet the emergency. The city is full of merchants from the West and South-west, and there is no falling off in the activity of trade with jobbers, notwithstanding the twenty-five per cent advance in leading styles of goods. There must come a check to this somewhere, and it may be well to keep in mind the effect when it does come. Such an inflation does not always last, and there is no good foundation to warrant that of the present but for a short time longer. Goods are sold much

above the cost of manufacture, and the factories are making every effort to increase their product. Importations are large, and though the country was bare of goods the present high rates cannot continue. Quotations are of but little moment, except to show the rapid advance in prices, for there are no goods on hand to be sold at the figures given. Our quotations are those of goods last sold or sold to arrive, in most instances, with a few of goods on hand and are prices of to-day only.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are still very active, with a great scarcity of standard goods. The advance in prices is not as great as last week, but is from one to two cents on a yard. Agents prices of but few standard makes can be given, as there are no goods in the market. Stark A, M, and O, 36-inch, last sold at 36s, and are now held at 37s were they on hand. Amoskeag A sold at 37s on Thursday; other Amoskeag's, Langdons, and Massabesic, are sold ahead at value. The Everett, Lawrence, and Boott's, are all sold ahead at value. Indian Head A, Amory, each 37-inch, are held at 37s; Nashua Extra A, 35s; Wachusett, 37s; Newmarket, 33-inch, at 35s, and 36-inch at 38. Indian Orchard W, 32, B, B, 34s; O, 37; N, 38s; A, 39; and S, 37. Edward Harris' 4s, 45.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are very scarce, and far below the demand. Less desirable goods have to take the place of the better goods, and even these are scarce. Standard goods are sold ahead at value. This is the case with the Boott Mills, some of the Amoskeag, Massabesic, Langdon, and others. Amoskeag A, 37-inch, is held at 52; Amoskeag, fine 42-inch, at 55; Bartlett Steam Mills, 33-inch, at 50; 44-inch, 53; 54, 65, 78, 47s; Harrison Mills are not on hand; Social Mill, 4-4 are held at 55; 7-8 at 45; Naragansett A, 55, B, 50, Waltham L, 72-inch, is held at 90; M, 81-inch at \$1 00; and 90-inch at \$1 10.

DRILLS are very scarce and much wanted. Boott, Amoskeag's, Stark, Massabesic and others are sold ahead at value.

CORSET JEANS are sold in advance, and scarce at considerable advanced prices. Indian Orchard is held at 32; Amoskeag and Massabesic last sold at 37s.

COTTON FLANNELS are very much reduced in stock with improved prices, although not as great an advance as on most other goods. Newmarket, Columbia and Mount Vernon are sold ahead at value. Manchester brown is held at 52; Nashua at 42s.

STRIPES and TICKS are in active demand with very large sales. York and Everett are sold ahead at value. Amoskeag A C. A's are held at 82s, A. 67s, B. 57s, C. 52s, D. 47s, and Pearl River Ticks at 82s.

DENIMS and COTTONADES are in better demand at advanced prices. Pearl River denims sell at 70, Manchester 50, York is sold ahead at value. Farmer's A cottonades are held at 65.

PRINT CLOTHS are scarce and firm, and holders are asking higher rates. The sales at Providence for the week were 47,000 pieces at prices as follows: 5,000 pieces 56x60, 20c, to be made; 2,500 do 60x60, 20c, to be made; 4,000 do 60x64, 23s, to be made, September and October; 42,000 do 64x64, 22c, to be made; 8,000 do 60x64, 22s, to be made; 10,500 do 64x64, 25c on hand; 2,000 do 64x64, 25s, on hand.

PRINTS have continued to advance in prices with an unabated demand. Sprague's are held at 32, pinks and purples 33, Garner's are held at 35, Amoskeag pinks 34, purple 33, Shirting 32, Mourning 31, Swiss ruby 33, Duchess B 30, Lowell dark and light 30, Empire 26, and Wawsutta 29.

GINGHAMS are in active demand with but a light stock on hand. There is, however, but little change in prices from last week. Lancaster sells at 36, an advance of 1 cent.

SILESIAS are more abundant, but have advanced 4½ cent on a yard. Indian Orchard is held at 38, do wide 42, Book fold at 35, Social 55, do extra fine 60.

MOUSLIN DELAINES have been sold quite up to production on the leading makes, and prices are 2a3 cents higher. Manchester last sold at 37s, all wool do 50.

WOOLEN Goods are in active demand, especially the heavy and fancy styles of cassimeres of seasonable colors. Prices are firm at a slight advance. The stock of fine woolen goods is small, and sold ahead.

FOREIGN Goods are more active and prices have advanced 1 3 a 5 cents. Transactions are large and increasing. Of the several public sales that of Messrs. Haggerty & Co., and Wilmerding, Hoguet

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Total.....	195	\$64,258	3394	\$1,070,818	276	\$141,647
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	3745	1,592,742	1,485	516,778	5176	2,012,357
Total entered at the port.	3940	\$1,637,000	5079	\$1,537,590	5453	\$2,154,004

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Sept. 7, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.						
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens...	309 \$161,623	Worsted's...	336,321	Braids & bds...	55	29,790
Cloths...	70 35,803	Delaines...	10 5,309	Cot. & wov'd...	304,144	
Carpetings...	140 34,412	Hose...	18 5,009			
Blankets...	54 6,711	Merinos...	68 29,795	Total....	1,193	\$69,840
Shawls...	31 15,645	Worsted yds...	33 14,604			
Gloves...	32 7,638	Lastings...	5 2,943			

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons...	319 \$102,068	Emb'd mus'n	8 5,382	Gloves...	29 5,634	
Colored...	160 43,499	Velvets...	13 4,009	Spool...	88 25,959	
Prints...	99 6,880	Laces...	17 5,323	Hose...	303 53,787	
Gingham's...	14 3,437	Braids & bds...	13 7,812	Total....	1,193	\$69,840
Muslins...	11 2,003	Handk's...	9 2,593			

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.						
Silks...	105 \$165,137	Cravats...	1 597	Silk & cotton...	48 32,327	
Cravats...	3 637	Vestings...	1 711	Silk & Linen...	1 340	
Velvets...	24 26,680	Raw...	49 36,010	Hemp yarn...	17 3,948	
Ribbons...	173 141,896	Braids & bds...	13 6,635	Total....	522 \$474,558	
Laces...	49 36,295	Silk & wov'd...	45 25,383			

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linens...	1027 \$229,099	Hdk's...	50 21,396	Hemp yarn...	17 3,948	
Laces...	7 6,603	Thread...	66 17,522	Total....	1,167 \$277,797	
Total.....						

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.						
Leath gloves...	17 18,072	Embroider'd...	33 16,817	Feath & flow...	60 8,159	
Kid gloves...	8 11,910	Millinery...	3 324	Susp & elast...	3 2,117	
Matting...	33 2,337	Corsets...	36 13,854	Total....	522 \$190,811	
Clothing...	44 4,977	Straw goods...	30 4,107			

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.						
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens...	102 \$40,127	Worsted's...	205 80,251	Cot. & wov'd...	157 55,697	
Carpeting...	14 2,516	Delaines...	5 2,530			
Blankets...	29 3,322	Hose...	1 138	Total....	522 \$190,811	
Shawls...	5 3,407	Merinos...	7 2,053			

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons...	14 33,791	Prints...	2 421	Spool...	4 1,167	
Colored...	27 13,458	Shawls...	8 3,331	Hose...	9 2,496	
Total.....						

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.						
Silks...	24 \$57,155	Laces...	4 4,688	Silk & cotton...	3 1,998	
Ribbons...	1 1,350	Total....				
Total.....						

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.						
Linens...	246 \$60,061	Handk's...	1 1,448	Thread...	2 489	
Total.....						

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.						
Matting...	6 40	Oil cloth...	2 290	Straw goods...	22 4,442	
Total.....						

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.						
	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens...	8 \$3,133	Worsted's...	32 11,472	Cot. & wov'd...	88 38,484	
Carpeting...	17 2,909	Worstd. yarn	6 747			
Blankets...	10 3,651	Braids & bds...	1 296	Total....	162 \$65,693	

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						
Cottons...	2 1,545	Prints...	2 586	Velvets...	4 1,003	
Colored...</td						

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Pot, 1st sort..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 7 50 @ 7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pot, 1st sort..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 75

Anchors—Duty: 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Of 200 lb and upward..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 11 @ ..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.

American yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 50

Bread—Duty, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.

Pilot..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 51

Navy..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 44

Crackers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 9 @ 14

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; horse hair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

American, gray and white..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 45 @ 2 00

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

Butter has been in better demand during the week.

The State dairies are firm and a little higher for home consumption and the California trade. Western butter, chiefly for export, is in moderate demand. Cheese is moderately active at a slight advance. We quote:

Butter—

Orange & Sussex—fr. palls. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 40 @ 45

Half-linkin tubs..... 34 @ 40

Welch tubs..... 32 @ 36

Firkins, New York State..... 34 @ 38

Firkins, Western..... 27 @ 32

Grease Butter..... 15 @ 16

Western, common..... 23 @ 27

Cheese—

Factory made dairies..... 15 @ 16

Farm dairies..... 14 @ 16

do do common..... 12 @ 13

English dairy..... 13 @ 14

Vermont dairy..... 12 @ 16

Candles—Duty, tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearine and adamantine, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Sperm..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 40

Sperm, patent..... .. @ 50

Refined sperm, city..... 35 @ 40

Stearin..... 30 @ 31

Adamantine..... 26 @ 27

Cement—Rosendale..... $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl .. 1 60

Chains—Duty, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

One inch and upward..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 9 @ ..

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 22 bushels, 80 lb to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 22 bushels of 80 lb $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.

Liverpool Orref. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 2,240 lb .. @ ..

Liverpool House Cannel..... .. @ ..

Nova Scotia..... .. @ 8 50

Anthracite..... 9 50 @ 16 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Caracas (gold), (in bond)..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 30 @ 35

Maracaibo (gold)..... do .. @ 55

Guayaquil (gold)..... 18 @ 20

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side of the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; all other 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem in addition.

There is a slight advance in prices, and a firmer business generally.

Bio, prime, duty paid..... gold. 21 1/2 @ 22

do good..... 21 @ 21 1/2

do fair..... 19 1/2 @ 20

do ordinary..... 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2

do fair to good cargoes..... 19 @ 21

Java, mats and bags..... 20 @ 27

Native Ceylon..... .. @ ..

Maracaibo..... 19 @ 22

Paraguay..... 21 @ 22

St. Domingo..... 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2

Copper—Duty, pig, bar, and ingot, $\frac{1}{2}$; old copper, (gold)..... ..

2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; manufactured, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 @ 34 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot, 34 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. All cash.

Sheathing, new..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 45

Sheathing, &c., old..... .. @ 25

Sheathing, yellow..... .. @ 30

Boats..... .. @ 45

Braziers..... .. @ 45

Baltimore..... 80 1/2 @ 31

Detroit..... .. @ 32 1/2

Cordage—Duty, tarred, 3; untarred Manila, 21; other untarred, 34 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Manila, Amer. made..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2

Tarred Russia..... .. @ ..

Tarred American..... .. @ 18

Bolt Rope, Russia..... .. @ 26

Detroit..... .. @ ..

Corks—Duty, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.

Regular, quarts..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gross 48 @ 50

Short Tapers..... 36 @ 40

Mineral..... 48 @ 50

Phial..... 10 @ 50

Cotton—See special report.

Drugs and Dyes—Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; Aloes, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Alum, 60 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Argols, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Arsenic and Asafoetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 29; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Calisaya Bark, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Balsam, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; Bi Chrome Potash, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Borax, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Crude Brimstone, 46; Roll Brimstone, \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Carb. Ammonia, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Castor Oil, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Canistic Acid, 11; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 4; Crean Tartar, 10; Cubes, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola and Gammboe, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arable, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowrie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Gum Myrrh, Gum Senechal, Gum Geda, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Ipecacuanha, Brazil, 20; Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 6; Mannia, 25; Oil Anise, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia and Oil Bergamot, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; Oil Pepper mint, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Phosphorus, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yelloe, 5; Red do, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Quicksilver, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Sal Arbutus, 14 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sal Soda, 20; Sal Sarsaparilla, and Senna, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Soda Ash, 6; Sugar Lead, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sulph. Quinine, 45 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 Cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)

Acid, Citric..... .. @ 87

Alcohol..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 4 @ 40

Aloes, Cape..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 25

Aloes, Socratine..... 85 @ ..

Alum..... .. @ 44

Anatto, fair to prime..... 60 @ 75

Antimony, Regulus of..... 12 1/2 @ ..

Argols, Bed..... (gold) .. @ 14 1/2

Argols, Refined..... 28 @ ..

Arsenic, Powdered..... 3 20 @ 3 30

Assafetida..... 25 @ 40

Balsam Capivi..... (gold) .. @ 64

Balsam Tolu..... (gold) .. @ 70

Bark, Calisaya..... .. @ 1 75

Berries, Persian..... .. @ 55

Bar. Soda, Newcastle..... 64 @ ..

Bar. Chromate Potash..... 22 @ ..

Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leone, bags..... 28 @ 30

Bird Peppers—Zanzibar,..... 40 @ 42 1/2

Bleaching Powder..... .. @ 34

Borax, Refined..... 31 @ 32

Brimstone, Crude..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 60 00 @ 60 50

Brimstone, Am. Roll..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 44

Brimstone, Flor Sulphur..... 64 @ ..

Camphor, Crude, (in bond)..... .. @ 35

Camphor, Refined..... .. @ 1 00

Cantharides..... 18 @ 19

Cardamoms, Malabar..... 3 15 @ 3 40

Caster Oil, City..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 3 25 @ 3 30

Chamomile Flowers..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb .. @ 50

Chlorate Potash..... (gold) .. @ 86

Claustic Soda..... (gold) .. @ 74

Cobalt, Crystals in kgs. 112 lbs..... .. @ ..

Cochineal, Honduras..... (gold) .. @ 95

Cochineal, Mexican..... (gold) .. @ 85

Coppers, American..... 14 @ ..

Cream Tartar, prime..... (gold) .. @ 84

Cubes, East India..... 45 @ ..

Cutch..... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Cuttlefish Bone..... .. @ 26

Epsom Salts..... .. @ 4

Extract Logwood..... .. @ 12

Flowers, Benzoin..... 60 @ 80

Flowers, Arnica..... 40 @ 70

Folia, Buchu..... bales 40 @ ..

Gamboge..... 95 @ 1 00

Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls..... .. @ 46

Ginseng, Southern and Western..... 82 1/2 @ 92 1/2

Gum Arabic, Pickled..... 63 @ 85

Gum Arabic, Sorts..... (gold) .. @ 25

Gum Benzoin..... 1 00 @ ..

Gum Copal Cow..... 28 @ 34

Gum Gedda..... 19 @ 20

Gum Damas..... 36 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, East India..... 70 @ ..

Gum Myrrh, Turkey..... .. @ 40

Gum Senegal..... .. @ 35

Gum Tragacanth, Sorts..... 80 @ 40

Gum Tragacanth, white flakey..... 85 @ 1 00

Hyd. Potash, French and English (gold)..... 3 00 @ 3 10

Iodine, Resublimed..... 5 50 @ ..

Ipecacuanha, Brazil..... 3 00 @ 3 50

Jain..... 40 @ ..

Lav. Dye, good and fine..... 45 @ ..

Lit. ice Paste, Calabria..... 23 @ ..

Liccorie, Paste, Sicily..... 35 @ ..

Liccorie, Paste, Spanish Solid..... 30 @ ..

Liccorie, Paste, Greek..... 1 00 @ ..

Madder, Dutch..... 90 @ ..

Madder, French, E. X. F. F. do..... 90 @ ..

Manna, large flake..... 1 00 @ 1 25

Manna, Sorts..... .. @ ..

Nutgalls Blue Aleppo..... 80 @ ..

Oil Anise..... 2 75 @ ..

Oil Cassia..... 5 00 @ ..

Oil Bergamot..... .. @ ..

Oil Lemon..... 5 50 @ ..

Opium, Turkey..... 6 00 @ ..

Oxalic Acid..... 65 @ ..

Phosphorus..... 1 00 @ ..

Prusslate Potash..... 39 @ ..

Quicksilver..... (gold) .. @ 53

Rhubarb, China..... 5 00 @ ..

Rhubarb, China..... 1 25 @ ..

Roso Leaves..... 1 25 @ ..

Salaratus..... (cash) .. @ ..

Sal Ammoniac, Refined..... (gold) .. @ 10

Sal Soda, Newcastle..... (gold) .. @ 4

Sarsaparilla, Hond..... 40 @ ..

Sarsaparilla, Mex..... 25 @ ..

Sen, Anise..... .. @ ..

do Canary..... .. @ ..

do Hemp..... 4 00 @ ..

do Caraway..... .. @ ..

do Coriander..... 17 @ ..

do Mustard, brown, Trieste..... .. @ ..

do do California, brown..... .. @ ..

do do English, white..... .. @ ..

Seneca Root..... 75 @ ..

Senna, Alexandria..... 24 @ ..

Senna, East India..... 18 @ ..

Shell Lac..... 50 @ ..

Market for furs nominal. No goods arriving. Skins firm and higher.

Gold Prices—Add premium on gold for currency prices.

North and East. Western.

No. 1. No. 1.

Beaver, Dark	2 00	2 50	1 50	2 00
do Pale	1 50	2 00	1 00	1 25
Bear, Black	4 00	10 00	3 00	8 00
do Cubs	2 00	5 00	1 50	4 00
Badger	10 00	75	10 00	50
Cat, Wild	10 00	75	10 00	70
do House	10 00	20	10 00	15
Fisher, Dark	4 00	6 00	3 00	5 00
Fox, Silver	4 00	20	3 00	15
do Cross	3 00	5 00	2 00	4 00
do Red	1 50	2 00	2 00	1 75
do Grey	25	50	20	25
Lynx	1 00	8 00	1 00	1 50
Marten, Dark	2 00	5 00	1 00	3 00
Opossum	3 00	10	1 00	5 00
Raccoon	3 00	60	20	40
Skunk, Black	30	50	20	40
do Striped	15 00	25	10 00	25
do White	2 00	8	2 00	8
Gout, Cataract, No. 1.	37 1/2	40	37 1/2	40
do Buenos Ayres	37 1/2	40	37 1/2	40
do Vers Cruz	37 1/2	40	37 1/2	40
do Tampico	52 1/2	55	50	52 1/2
do Matamoras	50	52	52	52
do Payta	37 1/2	40	37 1/2	40
do Madras	37 1/2	40	37 1/2	40
do Cape	40	42	40	42
Deer Skins, in merchantable order.				
Deer, San Juan and Chagres per lb	50	60	62	64
do Bolivar City	35	40	40	45
do Honduras	30	35	35	35
do Sisal	50	52	52	52
do Para	52 1/2	55	52 1/2	55
do Missouri	30	35	30	35

Glass—Duty, Cylinder or Window Polished Plate not over 10x15 inches, 2 1/2 cents per square foot; larger and not over 16x24 inches, 4 cents per square foot; larger and not over 24x39 inches 6 cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding 24x60 inches, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot; on unpolished Cylinder, Crown, and Common Window, not exceeding 10x15 inches square, 12; over that, and not over 16x24, 2; over that, and not over 24x30, 2; all over that, 3 cents per lb.

American Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities. (Subject to a discount of 45 @ 50 per cent).

6x 8 to 8x10.	50 feet	5 50	7 25
8x11 to 10x15.		6 00	7 75
11x14 to 12x18.		6 50	9 25
12x19 to 16x24.		7 00	9 25
18x22 to 20x30.		7 50	11 75
20x31 to 24x30.		9 00	14 50
24x31 to 24x36.		10 00	16 00
25x36 to 30x44.		11 00	17 00
30x46 to 32x48.		13 00	18 00
32x50 to 32x56.		14 00	20 00
Above.		15 00	24 00

English and French Window—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities.

(Single Thick) Discount 35 @ 40 per cent.			
6x 8 to 8x10.	50 feet	6 00	7 75
8x11 to 10x15.		6 50	8 25
11x14 to 12x18.		7 00	9 75
16x26 to 20x30. (4 qualities).		..	..
38x50 to 80x60. (3 do)		..	..
12x19 to 16x24.		7 50	10 50
10x31 to 16x30.		12 00	15 50
21x31 to 24x36.		13 00	16 50
30x45 to 32x48.		16 00	20 50
32x50 to 32x56.		18 00	24 00
Larger sizes do.		21 00	26 00
21x30 to 24x30.		9 00	16 00
24x42 to 34x50.		..	..

Gunny Bags—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Calcutta, light and heavy. 3 per lb.

Gunny Cloth—Duty, valued at 10 cents or less, per square yard, 3; over 10, 4 cents per lb.

Calcutta, standard. 3 per lb.

Gunpowder—Duty, valued at 20 cents or less, per lb. 6 cents per lb., and 20 per cent ad val.; over 20 cents per lb., 10 cents per lb. and 20 per cent ad val.

Blasting (A). 2 per kg of 25 lb.

Shipping and Mining.

Rope.

Sporing, in 1 lb. canisters. 2 per lb.

Hair—Duty FREE.

Rio Grande, mixed. (gold). 24 per lb.

Buenos Ayres, mixed. (gold). 24 per lb.

Hog, Western, unwashed. 10 per lb.

Hay—North River, in bales per 100 lbs. for shipping. 70 per lb.

Hemp—Duty, Russian, \$40; Manila, \$35; Jute, \$15; Italian, \$40; Sunn and Sisal, \$13 per ton; and Tampico, 1 cent per lb.

American, Dressed. 2 per ton.

do Undressed. 200 per ton.

Russia, Clean. 350 per ton.

Jute. 175 per ton.

Manila. (gold). 2 per lb.

Sisal. 15 per lb.

Hides—Duty, all kinds, Dry or Salted, and Skins, 10 per cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces FREE. (Nominal.)

B. A. 20 @ 26 lb selected. 2 per lb.

Rio Grande, 20 @ 23 lb. selected. 2 per lb.

R. G. & B. A. Green Salted Cow. 9 per lb.

Rio Nunez. 23 1/2 per lb.

Gambie and Bissau. 19 per lb.

Orinoco. 16 1/2 per lb.

San Juan, etc. 15 per lb.

Savanna, etc. 12 per lb.

Maracaibo, Salted. 10 per lb.

do Dry. 14 per lb.

Maranhao, Dry Salted Ox and Cow. 11 per lb.

Pernambuco, Dry Salted. 17 per lb.

Bahia, Dry. 18 per lb.

do Dry Salted. 10 per lb.

Matamoras.	15 1/2	16
do Dry Salted.	12	18
Tampico.	11	12
Vera Cruz.	14 1/2	14 1/2
Porto Cabello.	14 1/2	15
Minos.	11 1/2	12
Rio Hache.	11 1/2	12
Bogota.	14 1/2	15
Truxillo.	14	14
St Domingo and Port-au-Platt.	11 1/2	12
Curacao.	11 1/2	12
California, Dry.	17 1/2	18
California, Dry Salted.	12	12
California, Green Salted (currency).	8 1/2	9
Dry Western.	14	15
Green Salted Country and Western.	9	9
City Slaughter.	10	10
Fengow Cow.	..	..
Manila Buffalo.	..	..
Calcutta Buffalo.	..	..
Calcutta Kips, Slaughter.	..	..
Calcutta Kips, Dead Green.	..	..
Singapore.	..	..

Honey —Duty, 20 cents per gallon.		
Cuba. (duty paid).	1 20	1 25
Hops —Duty: 5 cents per lb.		
Crop of 1865.	40	60
do of 1864.	20	50

India Rubber—Duty, 10 per cent ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces FREE.

Indigo—Duty FREE.

Para, Fine. 67 1/2 per lb.

Para, Medium. 57 1/2 per lb.

Para, Coarse. 47 1/2 per lb.

East India.

Carthagena, etc. 50 per lb.

Guayaquil. 30 per lb.

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/4 cents per lb.; Railroad, 70 cents per lb.; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/4 cents per lb.; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb.; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

The market has been much excited during the week with large sales at advanced rates.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash per ton). 47 00

Pig, American, No. 1. 42 00

Pig, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold). 49 00

Iron—Duty, Bars, 1 to 1 1/4 cents per lb.; Railroad, 70 cents per lb.; Boiler and Plate, 1 1/4 cents per lb.; Sheet, Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents per lb.; Pig, \$9 per ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents per lb.

The market has been much excited during the week with large sales at advanced rates.

Pig, Scotch, Best, No 1 (cash per ton). 47 00

Pig, American, No. 1. 42 00

Pig, Swedes, assorted sizes (in gold). 49 00

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Petroleum —Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.	
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity $\frac{1}{2}$ gall.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 83
Refined, free	72 @ 76
do in bond	54 @ 55
Naphtha, refined	45 @ 46
Residuum	8 bbl. 8 25 @ 8 50
Plaster Paris —Duty: lump, free; calcined, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	
Blue Nova Scotia	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton. @ ..
White Nova Scotia	.. @ 3 50
Calcin'd, eastern	.. @ 2 40
Calcin'd, city mills	.. @ 2 50
Provisions —Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents; beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.	
Pork has been dull and heavy during the week. The transactions have been limited but the market closes more quiet. Beef is more steady but prices remain as last week. Lard has been in moderate demand, closing firm.	
Beef, plain mess	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 8 00 @ 12 00
do mess, extra, (new)	10 50 @ 12 50
do prime mess	nominal
do India	nominal
do India mess	nominal
Pork, mess, (new)	82 00 @ 32 25
do prime mess	28 25 @ 28 50
do mess, Western	30 00 @ 31 00
do prime, West'n, (old and new)	24 25 @ 24 50
Lard, in bbls.	204 @ 24 44
do kettle rendered	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24 24
Hams, pickled	19 @ 23
do dry salted	19 @ 23
Shoulders, pickled	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
do dry salted	.. @ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef hams	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. nominal
Bags —(Domestic)	
White, city	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seconds	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
City colored	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canvas	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11
Country mixed	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rice —Duty: cleaned 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; paddy 10 cents, and uncleaned 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Carolina	$\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb. 11 50 12 00
East India, dressed	9 @ 9 75
Salt —Duty: sack, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 ; bulk, 18 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb.	
Turks Islands	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. .. @ 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cads	.. @ ..
Liverpool, ground	$\frac{1}{2}$ sack .. @ ..
do fine, Ashton's	2 @ 20
do fine, Worthington's	8 @ 75
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcy's	8 @ 30
do fine, Marshall's	8 @ 30
Onondaga, com. fine	.. bbls. 9 25 @ 20 20
do do	210 lb. bgs. 1 75 @ 1 85
do do	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 38 @ 40
Solar coarse	48 @ 30
Fine screened	42 @ 43
do	2 75 @ 3 00
F. F.	240 lb. bgs. 2 75 @ 3 00
Saltpetre —Duty: crude, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Refined, pure	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. @ 29
Crude	14 @ ..
Nitrate soda	6 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Seeds —Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; canary, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of 60 lb.; and grass seeds, 20 cent ad val.	
Clover	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 30 @ 32
Timothy, reaped	5 25 @ 5 50
Flaxseed, Amer. rough	2 90 @ 3 00
Linseed, American, clean	.. @ 25 50
do American, rough	2 50 @ 2 75
do Calcutta (at New York)	.. @ 3 65
do Bombay (at New York)	.. @ 3 65
Shot —Duty: 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Drop and Buck	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 13 @ 14
Silk —Duty: free. All thrown silk. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
Tatisses, No. 1 @ 3...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 13 50 @ 18 00
Tatisses, superior, No. 1 @ 2...	11 50 @ 12 00
do medium, No. 3 @ 4...	10 25 @ 11 00
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2...	12 50 @ 13 25
do usual reel	none.
Japan, superior	12 50 @ 13 50
do No. 1 @ 3...	11 50 @ 12 00
China thrown	19 00 @ 22 00
Soap —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	
Castile	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 19 @ 20
Spelter —Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Plates, foreign	.. @ 12 @ 13
do domestic	12 @ 13
Spices —Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (All cash.)	
Cassia, in mats	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 88 @ 90
Ginger, race and African	20 @ 25
Mace	1 30 @ 1 32
Nutmegs, No. 1	(gold) .. @ 95
Pepper	35 @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pimento, Jamaica	.. @ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloves	.. @ 42
Spirits —Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$3 per gallon, other liquors, \$2 50.	
Brandy, Jules Robin...	(gold) 5 00 @ 9 00
do Ouard, Dupuy & Co. (gold)	5 00 @ 8 00
do Pinet, Castl. & Co. (gold)	4 80 @ 5 00
do Renault & Co. (gold)	5 00 @ 12 00
do Leger Freres. (gold)	5 00 @ 10 00
do Hennegan. (gold)	5 00 @ 10 00
Brandy, J. & F. Martell...	(gold) .. @ 11 00
do Martell & Co.	(gold) 9 00
do Saracez...	(gold) 8 50
do Vine, Prop'r's Co. (gold)	8 @ 800
Ph. Godard p. & c. (gold)	8 @ 800
Pellevoisin...	(gold) 4 50
Alex. Seignette...	(gold) 4 50
Le Veuve...	(gold) 4 25
A. Rasteau...	(gold) 4 25
Arzac Seignette...	(gold) 4 25
Paul Seignette...	(gold) 4 25
United Proprietors	(gold) 4 @ 400
H. L. L. Chatenet...	(gold) 4 @ 400
Chatenet, Je...	(gold) 4 @ 400
J. J. Dupuy...	(gold) 9 00
A. Moreau...	(gold) 7 60
A. Lambert & Co. (gold)	7 75
Vivandiere...	(gold) 4 @ 400
Camille Seignette (gold)	8 50 @ 9 00
Dulany, Bell'y & Co. (gold)	8 50 @ 9 00
Viney's Prop. Cog. (gold)	14 00 @ 22 00
American...	8 00 @ 15 00
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof.	.. @ 8 00
do St. Croix, new crop...	(gold) 3 50
do New England, pure...	.. @ ..
Gin, Dewdrop...	(gold) 8 00
Dewdrop, cases	(gold) 12 00
do Grape Leaf...	(gold) 2 75
do J. H. J. Note'l's Im. Eagle (gold)	2 60
do Continental...	(gold) 2 60
do Medor's Swan...	(gold) 3 00
do Cabinet...	(gold) 3 25
do Telegraph...	(gold) 3 00
do Rainbow P. A...	(gold) 2 75
do St. Nicholas...	(gold) 2 60
do Clos Leaf...	(gold) 2 75
New York...	.. @ 1 12
Cider Brandy, Jersey...	.. @ ..
do Whisky Jack Mt...	2 23 @ 2 24
Scotch...	.. @ 6 50
Irish...	.. @ 6 60
Steel —Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or under, 24 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; over 11 cents, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	
English, east, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (gold)	12 @ 18
German...	(gold) 74 @ 124
American, spring...	61 @ 54
English, spring...	61 @ 9
Sugar —Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 24; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molado, 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
The demand is active for raw, with an advance in prices, and more lively market generally.	
New Orleans	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .. @ 16
St. Croix	.. @ ..
Porto Rico	18 @ 16
Cuba, Muscovado—	
Fair refining...	124 @ ..
Good refining...	13 @ 131
Fair to good grocery...	18 @ 144
Havan White...	17 @ 174
do Yellow and Brown...	12 @ 16
Manila...	112 @ 12
Brazil, brown...	12 @ 12
Melado...	8 @ 92
Lado...	.. @ 204
Crushed...	.. @ 204
Ground...	.. @ 20
White coffee, A...	15 @ 194
Yellow coffee...	154 @ 18
Sumac —Duty: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	
Sicily...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton 110 00 @ 175 00
Tallow —Duty: 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.	
American, prime, country and city	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .. @ ..
Tea...	144 @ 154
Tea —Duty: 25 cents per lb	
Hyson, Common to fair...	1 10 @ 1 25
do Superior to fine...	1 40 @ 1 50
do Ex fine to finest...	1 55 @ 1 65
Young Hyson, Canton made...	.. @ ..
do Common to fair...	9 @ 1 20
do Superior to fine...	1 30 @ 1 50
do Ex fine to finest...	1 60 @ 1 80
Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton	.. @ ..
do do Com. to fair...	1 20 @ 1 35
do do Sup. to fine...	1 45 @ 1 60
do do Ex f. to finest...	1 70 @ 1 90
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made...	
do do Com. to fair...	.. @ ..
do do Superior to fine...	.. @ ..
do do Ex f. to finest...	.. @ ..
Tincolored Japan, Com. to fair...	95 @ 1 05
do do Sup. to fine...	1 10 @ 1 17
do do Ex f. to finest...	1 30 @ 1 25
Oolong, Common to fair...	80 @ 90
do Superior to fine...	1 00 @ 1 25
do Ex fine to finest...	1 40 @ 1 70
Souchong & Congou, Com. to fair...	55 @ 65
do do Sup. to fine...	75 @ 80
do do Ex f. to finest...	1 00 @ 1 50
Orange Pecco, Common to fine...	75 @ 78
Tin —Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	
Plate and sheet, and terms plates, 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Banca...	(gold) 29 @ ..
Straits...	(gold) .. @ 28
English...	(gold) .. @ 244
Plates, charcoal I. C. (gold) $\frac{1}{2}$ box	9 12 @ 9 25
do 1. C. coke...	11 00 @ 13 00
Tobacco —Duty: leaf 38 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; and manufactured, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
The market is moderately active at last week's quotations. Virginia tobaccos are now arriving.	
Virginia...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 5 @ 25
Kentucky...	7 @ 30
Mason County...	7 @ 25
St. Domingo in bond...	6 @ 15
Cuba...	70 @ 80
Yara...	75 @ 90
Hayden, fillers and wrappers	85 @ 1 15
Whalebone —Duty: foreign fishery, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	
South Sea...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .. @ 2 00
North west coast...	.. @ ..
Ochotsk...	.. @ 1 90
Polar...	.. @ 2 25
Wines —Duty: value set over 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem; over 100 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon and 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem; over \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.	
Madeira...	8 00 @ 10 00
Sherry, $\frac{1}{2}$ gall...	(gold) 8 00 @ 8 00
do Cotte...	(gold) 1 00 @ ..
do Colli...	(gold) 1 15 @ ..
Port...	(gold) 2 00 @ 8 00
do Spanish...	(gold) 1 00 @ 3 00
do Burgundy...	(gold) 1 15 @ 2 00
do pure juice...	(gold) 2 25 @ 3 00
Sicily...	(gold) 1 50 @ ..
Madera...	(gold) 8 00 @ 10 00
do Marselle...	(gold) 1 00 @ ..
Malaga, dry...	(gold) 1 20 @ 1 50
do sweet...	(gold) 1 20 @ 1 50
Claret, in casks of 60 gall...	(gold) 85 00 @ 150 00
Champagne, Piper, Heidsieck (gold)	20 00 @ ..
do Widow Clicquot (gold)	24 50 @ ..
Wire —Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$3 50	
No. 0 to 18...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent off list.
No. 19 to 36...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent off list.
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb...	8 @ ..
Wool —Duty: costing 12 cents or less $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val. Produce of the British Isles, has been quiet during the week with considerable inquiry but light sales. Prices have been well maintained, especially for domestic needs. The convention of wool growers just held at Philadelphia, is expected to give tone to the market.	
American, Saxon fleece...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 70 @ 75
do full blood Merino...	65 @ 70
do $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Merino...	60 @ 65
do native and $\frac{1}{2}$ Merino...	60 @ 65
Extra pulled...	67 @ ..
Superfine, pulled...	65 @ 70
No. 1, pulled...	50 @ ..
California, fine, unwashed...	37 @ 42
do common, unwashed...	20 @ 25
Peruvian, unwashed...	35 @ 45
Chilian Merino, unwashed...	35 @ 45
do Mestiza, unwashed...	32 @ 35
Valparaiso, unwashed...	26 @ 27
S. American Merino, unwashed...	35 @ 37
do Mestizo, unwashed...	32 @ 34
do common, unwashed...	18 @ 23
Entr. Rios, washed...	40 @ 45
do Creole, unwashed...	27 @ 30
Cordova, washed...	45 @ 47
Cape Good Hope, unwashed...	35 @ 37
East India, washed...	35 @ 35
African, unwashed...	15 @ 25
Mexican, unwashed...	20 @ 25
Smyrna, unwashed...	22 @ 25
do washed...	15 @ 25
Syrian, unwashed...	25 @ 27
Zinc —Duty: pig or block, \$1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lb.; sheet 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Sheet...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 13 @ 134
Freights —	
To LIVERPOOL:	
Cotton...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 8. d. .. @ 3 16
Flour...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ 1 6
Petroleum...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ 5 5
Heavy goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ 17 6
Corn, bulk and bags...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. .. @ 5 54
Wheat, bulk and bags...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. .. @ ..
Beef...	$\frac{1}{2}$ tce. .. @ ..
Pork...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ 2 9
To LONDON:	
Heavy goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ 17 6
Oil...	20 .. @ 25
Flour...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
Petroleum...	5 6 .. @ 3 6
Heavy goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ 17 6
Corn, bulk and bags...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. .. @ ..
Petroleum...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
Heavy goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ 25
Oil...	20 .. @ 25
Beef...	$\frac{1}{2}$ tce. .. @ ..
Pork...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
To LONDON:	
Heavy goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ 17 6
Oil...	20 .. @ 25
Flour...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
Petroleum...	5 6 .. @ 3 6
Heavy goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ 17 6
Corn, bulk and bags...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. .. @ ..
Petroleum...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
Heavy goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ 25
Oil...	20 .. @ 25
Beef...	$\frac{1}{2}$ tce. .. @ ..
Pork...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
To HAVRE:	
Cotton...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .. @ ..
Hops...	1 .. @ ..
Beef and pork...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 10 .. @ ..
Measurement goods...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton .. @ ..
Wheat, in shipper's bags...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. .. @ ..
Flour...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
Petroleum...	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. @ ..
Lard, tallow, cut meats, etc $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	.. @ ..
Ashes, peat and pearl...	.. @ ..
To MELBOURNE, (Br. vce.) $\frac{1}{2}$ foot...	30 .. @ 32
To SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Br. vce.)	35 .. @ 37

The Railway Monitor.

RAILROAD SPEED—ENGLAND VS. UNITED STATES.—Nothing more forcibly illustrates the superior condition and solid structure of the English railways than the speed of some of the mail trains. The night mail from Euston Square station, London, to Perth, in Scotland, performs the journey—451 miles—in eleven hours and a half, or at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stoppages. The mail between New York and Washington—229 miles—goes through in from eleven to twelve hours, being about half the speed of the English mails. It is evident that neither speed nor safety can be expected upon our railroads until they are rebuilt in a solid and enduring manner; many of the accidents occurring being the result of their bad condition.

ST. PAUL AND WINONA RAILROAD.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* learns from Hon. Edmund Rice, that while in England, he effected arrangements whereby the construction of the St. Paul and Winona Railroad will be commenced immediately, and pushed to completion next summer. The ground will be broken as soon as working parties can be organized, and it is hoped that ten or twenty miles will be graded this season.

THE FRENCH PROJECT FOR A TELEGRAPH TO AMERICA.—The *Nord* says:—The failure of the *Great Eastern* has not discouraged the shareholders of the Transatlantic Cable Company, or the new French Company which has obtained permission to lay down a cable between France and the United States. M. Alberto Bilestrine has undertaken this enterprise at his own risk. But this time the company does not intend to submerge a cable for any enormous distance, as there will be intermediate stations.

The following is the track at present contemplated:—From Paris to Lisbon, and thence to Cape St. Vincent, by land; from this last place to the Canary Islands along the coast of Morocco; from

the Canary Islands to Cape Verd, along the African coast; with stations at St. Louis (Senegal) and at Goree; from Cape Verd to Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, a distance of less than one-half that of the cable intended to be laid by the *Great Eastern*; from Cape St. Roque to Cayenne, along the American coast, and from Cayenne to New Orleans by the coast, or probably by cables connecting the principal West India Islands. The enterprise is more easily practicable than that conceived in England.

The only difficulty will be to secure the preservation of the line on the African Coast, and that security may be obtained by means of guard stations. The Company will have a concession for one hundred years, and the French Government will abandon the right of making any other concession during that time. A subvention of four million of francs, payable by installments, will be granted when the company shall have obtained the authorization from all the Governments over whose territory the electric cable is to pass. The electric communication between Paris and the Canary Islands is to be completed within three years, and the whole line within five.

RAILROADS IN MEXICO.—It is stated that several lines are being vigorously pushed forward in Mexico. The Government has just conceded to M. Arnoux the privilege of establishing in certain streets of the capital and on some roads leading to neighboring villages, railways after the American system. The works of a great line from Vera Cruz to Mexico are advancing rapidly. The English Company which has a concession of this undertaking has concluded an arrangement with French engineers for the execution of a very difficult section, that to Orizaba. There are 600 workmen employed on one point, Maltreata.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—Eleven miles additional of this road are completed, and by this time, probably, in operation.

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.		Chicago & Northwestern.		Chicago and Rock Island.		Cleveland and Pittsburg.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(302 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,830	\$100,991	\$261,903	Jan.	\$232,206	\$273,816	\$125,808	\$139,414
101,352	154,418	252,583	Feb.	202,321	317,839	140,024	170,879
104,372	195,500	261,786	Mar.	221,701	390,355	122,512	193,919
129,081	147,728	265,149	April.	240,081	511,401	144,965	152,662
132,381	173,786	312,316	May.	280,201	469,290	178,679	203,514
145,142	200,109	343,985	June.	321,888	568,904	170,393	215,568
149,137	192,257	315,944	July.	275,506	482,054	130,142	182,655
157,948	205,546	391,574	Aug.	269,607	517,206	160,306	182,085
170,044	234,554	—	Sept.	478,188	635,384	210,720	181,935
170,910	220,870	—	Oct.	551,129	708,714	216,030	180,246
156,869	307,803	—	Nov.	435,945	705,496	196,435	181,175
153,294	252,015	—	Dec.	404,183	545,943	201,134	180,408
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	Year.	3,975,935	5,902,883	—	—
Erie Railroad.		Hudson River.		Illinois Central.		Marietta and Cincinnati.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(731 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$845,695	\$864,837	\$908,341	Jan.	\$458,953	\$501,231	\$299,944	\$327,900
839,949	894,133	886,039	Feb.	425,047	472,240	218,711	271,085
956,455	1,114,508	1,240,626	Mar.	366,802	356,636	424,870	595,762
948,050	1,099,507	1,472,120	April.	270,676	278,540	311,540	423,797
848,783	1,072,293	1,339,279	May.	244,771	281,759	351,750	406,373
770,148	1,041,975	1,225,528	June.	202,392	253,049	310,049	407,992
731,343	904,317	1,152,803	July.	190,364	273,736	373,736	433,929
687,099	1,105,364	—	Aug.	219,561	306,595	—	511,305
816,801	1,301,005	—	Sep.	268,100	361,600	—	518,576
965,294	1,222,568	—	Oct.	302,174	340,900	—	496,433
1,024,649	1,234,909	—	Nov.	295,750	340,738	—	437,679
1,035,321	1,384,217	—	Dec.	484,550	507,552	—	424,531
10,469,461	13,429,643	—	Year.	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	4,571,028
Michigan Central.		Mich. So. North and Indiana.		Mil. and Prairie du Chien.		New York Central.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)
\$942,073	\$562,435	\$306,324	Jan.	\$248,784	\$256,600	\$363,986	\$327,900
945,858	572,848	270,137	Feb.	300,544	304,445	266,361	327,900
236,428	348,802	444,228	Mar.	257,227	328,454	413,322	595,276
238,492	388,276	337,240	April.	268,613	320,651	366,345	588,276
236,453	271,553	401,456	May.	264,832	267,136	323,194	419,418
206,221	295,780	365,663	June.	241,326	315,358	402,128	511,587
193,328	263,944	329,105	July.	180,145	279,129	309,083	359,547
215,449	346,781	413,501	Aug.	238,012	355,364	474,706	533,221
308,168	408,445	—	Sep.	308,106	402,219	—	355,417
375,488	410,802	—	Oct.	375,567	407,107	—	468,218
339,794	405,510	—	Nov.	332,360	448,934	—	505,055
306,186	376,470	—	Dec.	348,048	411,806	—	112,913
3,168,065	3,970,946	—	Year.	3,902,541	4,190,391	—	3,247,258
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.		Rome, Watert'n & Ogdensb.		St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.		Toledo, Wabash & Western.	
1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,360	Jan.	\$235,047	\$38,778	\$109,808	\$102,749
366,598	457,227	606,738	Feb.	31,619	54,735	147,485	115,322
461,962	611,297	886,511	Mar.	36,912	60,006	160,497	202,771
462,987	588,066	738,107	April.	43,068	60,361	157,789	196,299
427,094	525,751	601,238	May.	44,835	72,452	113,798	149,855
365,845	532,911	650,311	June.	—	91,172	177,625	177,625
350,753	506,640	612,137	July.	49,673	71,302	90,050	114,942
407,077	625,547	—	Aug.	51,281	84,483	118,077	162,570
463,509	675,360	—	Sep.	—	—	130,378	218,236
505,514	701,352	—	Oct.	76,136	83,946	153,470	234,194
466,300	691,556	—	Nov.	—	—	144,736	204,785
457,649	914,062	—	Dec.	—	—	143,748	202,966
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,465	—	Year.	584,300	687,615	—	1,554,918
Year.		Year.		Year.		Year.	
5,122,984	7,130,						

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.
		Rate.	Payable.				Bid.	Ask'd.	
Railroad:									
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>					<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	Mortgage Bonds	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug	1872
2d do do	2,000,000	7	do	1882	Income Bonds	348,000	7	Jne & Dec.	1874
<i>Eastern Coal Fields Branch:</i>	400,000	7	do	1882	<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>				
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	1st Mortgage, convertible	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
2d do do	777,500	7	do	1881	2d do	1,000,000	8	do	1864
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>				
2d do do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883	1st Mortgage	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>					<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>				
Dollar Bonds	988,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1873	1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>					<i>Eastern (Mass.):</i>				
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1884	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1867	Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872
do do	1,285,000	5	Jan. & July	1875	do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874
do do	700,000	6	do	1880	<i>East Pennsylvania:</i>				
do do	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	Sinking Fund Bonds	598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>					<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>				
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866	1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873
1st do do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79	<i>Erie Railway:</i>				
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870	1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870	2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879
2d o do	347,000	7	do		3d do	6,000,000	6	do	1883
<i>Belvidere Delaware:</i>					4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	Jne & Dec.	1867	5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888
2d Mort. do	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885	<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>				
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877	Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>					<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>				
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,961,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>					2d do do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865	<i>Grand Junction:</i>				
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865	Mortgage	927,000	6	Jan. & July	1870
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	<i>Great Western, (Ill.):</i>				
2d do	100,000	6	do	1870	1st Mortgage West. Division	1,000,000	10	April & Oct	1868
<i>Sinking Fund Bonds:</i>					do East	1,350,000	7	Jan. & July	1865
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>					<i>Hannibal and St. Joseph:</i>				
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	Land Grant Mortgage	3,344,000	7	April & Oct	1881
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>					Convertible Bonds	822,000	7	Jan. & July	1883
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Jne & Dec.	1877	<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>				
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov.	1872	New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July	1888
<i>Buffalo and State Line:</i>					<i>Hartford and New Haven:</i>				
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72	<i>Hartford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>				
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870	1st Mortgage	1,087,500	7	Jan. & July	1876
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>					2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	<i>Housatonic:</i>				
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov.	1889	1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,369,400	6	Jne & Dec.	1893	<i>Hudson River:</i>				
<i>Commodore and Atlantic:</i>					1st Mortgage	3,890,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873	1st do	110,000	6	do	1869
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1873	2d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	Jne & Dec.	1885
<i>Calawas:</i>					3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882	Convertible	1,002,000	7	do	1867
<i>Central of New Jersey:</i>					<i>Huntington and Broad Top:</i>				
1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	1st Mortgage	500,000	6	May & Nov	1870
2d do	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1873	2d do	500,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873
<i>Central Ohio:</i>					<i>Illinois Central:</i>				
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890	1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct	1875
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	1st do Sterling	2,595,500	6	do	1875
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865	Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882	<i>Indiana Central:</i>				
4th do do	1,363,800	7	Jan. & July	1876	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	2d do	364,000	10	do	1870
<i>Cheshire:</i>					<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>				
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	95-98	1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>					2d do	400,000	7	do	1862
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	554,000	7	May & Nov.	1877	3d do	200,000	7	do	1858
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>				
2d do income	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890	1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>					2d do	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	3d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873
do do invert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883	<i>Joliet and Chicago:</i>				
Bonds, (dated 20, 1860)	680,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	500,000	8	April & Oct	1883
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>					2d do	230,000	6	do	1861
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894	3d do	250,000	6	do	1863
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>					<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>				
1st Mortgage (consolidated)	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898	1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872
<i>Chicago and Northwest:</i>					2d do	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1869
Preferred Sinking Fund	1,250,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1885	<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>				
1st Mortgage	3,600,000	7	do	1885	1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861
Interest Bonds	756,000	7	May & Nov.	1863	2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	6	do	1890	3d do	230,000	6	do	1861
Extension Bonds	484,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	<i>Little Miami:</i>				
<i>Chicopee and Rock Island:</i>					1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	2d Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May Nov	1888
<i>Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:</i>					3d Mortgage	960,000	7	April & Oct	1877
1st Mortgage	379,000	7	do	1867	<i>Long Island:</i>				
2d do	1,349,000	7	May & Nov.	1890	Mortgage	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1870
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>					Extensive Bonds	225,000	7	May & Nov.	1890
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893	<i>Louisville and Nashville:</i>				
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>					1st Mortgage	1,804,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1888
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890	2d do	41,000	7	do	1878
<i>Cleveland and Mahoning:</i>					1st Memphis Branch Mortgage	300,560	7	do	18-
1st Mortgage	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873	<i>Marietta and Cincinnati:</i>				
2d do	244,300	7	M'ch & Sep	1864	1st Mortgage, dollar	1,691,993	7	Feb. & Aug	1892
3d do	648,300	8	do	1875	do	1,000,000	7	do	1892
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashlabilia:</i>					<i>Michigan Central:</i>				
Dividend Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	1869
Sunbury and Erie Bonds	500,000	7	do	1878	do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882
<i>Cleveland and Pittsburgh:</i>					Sink. Fund, do	4,328,000	8	do	1882
2d Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873	<i>Michigan South. & North. Indiana:</i>				
3d do convertible	1,728,500	7	do	1875	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,822,000	7	May & Nov.	1885
4th do	1,108,740	6	do	1892	2d do	2,194,000	7	do	1877
<i>Cleveland and Toledo:</i>					3d do	1,000,000	7	do	1883
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,802,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	<i>Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien:</i>				
1st Mortgage	250,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1878	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	683,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1868
<i>Connecticut River:</i>					<i>Milwaukee and St. Paul:</i>				
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jne & Dec.	1876	1st Mortgage	607,000	7	Jan. & July	1891
<i>Cumberland Valley:</i>					2d do	4,600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1868
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1904	3d do	290,000	7	do	1883
2d do	109,500	8	do	1904	<i>Mississippi and Missouri River:</i>				
<i>Dayton and Michigan:</i>					1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1875
1st Mortgage	283,000	8	Jan. & July	1867	2d do sinking fund	400,000	8	do	1876
2d do	2,635,500	8	do	1881	3d do	688,556	7	do	1876
3d do	642,000	7	do	18-	1st Land Grant Mortgage	3,612,000	7	May & Nov.	1877
Toledo Depot Bonds	162,500	7	do	18-	2d do do	691,000	7	do	1883
<i>Delaware:</i>					<i>Morris and Essex:</i>				
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875	1st Mortgage, sinking fund	3,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1915
<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>					2d Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1876
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	<i>N. Haven, N. London & Stonington:</i>				
2d do	690,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1881	1st Mortgage	450,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1881
Lackawanna and Western									

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.				MARKET.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.				MARKET.
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bld.	Ask'd			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bld.	Ask'd
Railroad:													
New Haven and Northampton:													
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869	94	95							
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	108,000	6	do	1873	.....	.....					
New Jersey:													
Ferry Bonds of 1838	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873	.....	.....					
New London Northern:													
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	.....	.....					
New York Central:													
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,598	6	May & Nov	1883	94	95							
Bonds of October, 1868 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887	94	98							
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov.	1883	.....	.....					
Subscript. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883	.....	.....					
Sink. Fund Bds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	100	102 ^{1/4}							
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	101	102							
New York and Harlem:													
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102	.....						
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	92	95							
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	.....	.....					
New York and New Haven:													
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866	.....	.....					
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875	.....	.....					
New York, Providence and Boston:													
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1878-78	.....	.....					
Northern Central:													
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85	88							
York and Cumberl'd Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877	.....	.....					
Balt. and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds.	150,000	6	do	1866	.....	.....					
Northern New Hampshire:													
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874	.....	.....					
North Pennsylvania:													
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	85	88							
Chattel Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887	112	120							
North-Western Virginia:													
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98	.....						
2d do (guar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96	98							
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98	.....						
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	.....	.....					
Norwich and Worcester:													
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874	.....	.....					
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	.....	.....					
Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:													
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	92	.....						
2d do (now stock)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ohio and Mississippi:													
1st Mortgage (East. Div.)	2,050,000	7	Jan. & July	1872	77	85							
1st do (West. Div.)	850,000	7	do	1875	77	85							
2d do (do do)	750,000	7	do	1870	.....	.....					
Oneida and Syracuse:													
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	1870-80	.....	.....					
Pacific:													
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	1872-87	80	.....						
Panama:													
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870	.....	.....					
1st do	346,000	7	do	1875	.....	.....					
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872	.....	.....					
Peninsula:													
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	McH & Sept	1884	100	.....						
Pennsylvania:													
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	104	105							
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100	102							
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875	.....	.....					
Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:													
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876	.....	.....					
Philadelphia and Erie:													
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877	97	.....						
1st do (general)	3,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1875-78	93	94							
Philadelphia, German & Norristown:													
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865	.....	.....					
Convertible Loan	282,500	6	do	1885	.....	.....					
Philadelphia and Reading:													
Sterling Bonds of 1886	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867	.....	.....					
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	94	94							
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,866,600	6	April & Oct	1870	94	.....						
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871	.....	.....					
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880	.....	.....					
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880	.....	.....					
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886	108	110							
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886	.....	.....					
Philadelphia and Trenton:													
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868	.....	.....					
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore:													
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884	.....	.....					
Pittsburg and Connellsville:													
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1880	.....	.....					
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:													
1st Mortgage	5,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	103 ^{1/4}	.....						
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94	96							
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	81 ^{1/2}	85							
Pittsburg and Steubenville:													
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881	.....	.....					
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881	.....	.....					
Racine and Mississippi:													
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	.....	.....					
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875	70	75							
Reading and Columbia:													
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	McH & Sept	1879	.....	.....					
Raritan and Delaware Bay:													
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1888	.....	.....					
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888	.....	.....					
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876	.....	.....					
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:													
1st Mortgage (Potsdam & Watert.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874	.....	.....					
2d do (do do do)	200,000	7	do	1863	.....	.....					
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871	.....	.....					
2d do (do do do)	800,000	7	do	1880	.....	.....					
Rutland and Burlington:													
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	.....	.....					
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	18 ^{1/4}	.....						
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863	18 ^{1/4}	.....						
Sacramento Valley:													
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875	.....	.....					
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881	.....	.....					
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:													
1st Mortgage	2,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1864	92	92							
1st do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1864	77 ^{1/2}	78 ^{1/2}							
2d do Income	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1864	70	75							
Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:													
1st Mortgage (extended)	930,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1860	60	.....						
1st do (original)	77,000	7	do	1865	.....	.....					
2d do	901,500	7	May & Nov.	1873	var.	.....						
Bonds and Scrip:													
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark:		</											

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.		COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	
		Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd			Periods.	Last p'd.	Bid.	Askd
Railroad.											
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192				New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047			
Alleghany Valley	50	1,947,600				New York Central	100	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug.	3	92%
Alton and St. Louis	100	800,000	Quarterly	Aug. 13		New York and Harlem	50	5,085,050			50
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153				do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	4	73
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000				Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	3	
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000				New York and New Haven	100	2,980,838	Quarterly	July 4	
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Apr. 4	117	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly	July 4	115
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	117	Ninth Avenue	100	758,380			120
Bellefontaine Line	100	4,434,250	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June 3	89
Belvidere, Delaware	100	997,112				Northern Central	100	3,344,800	Quarterly	July 2	89
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly	July 13		North Pennsylvania	50	3,150,150			90
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec.	June 3		Norwich and Worcester	100	2,388,600	Jan. and July	4	100
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000				Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	3,077,000			100
Boston and Lowell	500	1,830,000	June & Dec.	June 3		Ohio and Mississippi	100	21,250,000			100
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4		do preferred	100	2,979,000	Jan. and July	3	72
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5		Old Colony and Newport	100	3,000,000	Jan. and July	4	105%
Boston and Worcester	100	4,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4		Oswego and Syracuse	50	482,400	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	106
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150				Panama	100	5,000,000	Quarterly	July 5	253
Brooklyn City	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3		Penninsula	100	20,000,000	May and Nov	May 6	115
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	398,100				Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100			115%
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Philadelphia and Erie	50	5,013,054			44
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,200,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 5		Philadelphia and Reading	50	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar	107%
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000				Phila., German't', & Norrit'u.	100	3,388,100	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 4	114
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5		Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	50	8,657,300	Apr. and Oct	Apr. 5	131
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,425				Pittsburgh and Connellsville	50	1,770,414			135
do dc preferred	50	632,600				Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly	July 24	98
Cape Cod	60	631,665	Jan. and July	July 3		Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	4	96
Catawissa	100	1,150,000				Providence and Worcester	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	4	96
do preferred	50	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3		Racine and Mississippi	100	2,360,700			100
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly	July 2		Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	501,890			100
Central Ohio	50	sd Mh. 28				Reading and Columbia	100	800,000	Jan. and July	4	95
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,085,925				Rensselaer and Saratoga	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	5	100
Chester Valley	50	871,900				Rome, Watertown & Ogdensb'g	100	2,233,376			100
Chicago and Alton	100	1,733,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3		St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	Annually	May 7	65%
do preferred	100	2,425,200	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3		do pre. 100	1,700,000				100
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	May 6		Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,956,590			100
Chicago and Great Eastern	100					do do pre. 100	304,297	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3		100
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000				Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571			100
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000				Schuykill Valley	100	576,000	Jan. and July	5	100
Chicago and Northwestern	100	11,990,520				Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	April 5	50
do do pref. 100	8,435,500	June & Dec.	June 3			Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	869,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	130
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 5	110	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly		125
Cincinnati and Chicago Air	100	1,106,125				Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130			100
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	3,000,000	May and Nov.	May 4		Terre Haute and Richmond	50	1,900,150	Jan. and July	6	100
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000				Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly	July 3	100
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincin.	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5		Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000			100
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtab.	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Apr. 4		do 1st pref. 100	1,700,000				100
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	5,233,628	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5		do 2d pref. 100	1,000,000				100
Cleveland and Toledo	50	6,654,800	April and Oct	Apr. 5	100	Toledo and Wabash	50	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 3	42
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100					do do preferred 50	984,700	June and Dec	June 3		45
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5		Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	3	100
Concord	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Troy and Boston	100	607,111			100
Concord and Portsmouth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Troy and Greenbush	100	274,000	June and Dec	June 3	100
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	500,000				Utica and Black River	100	81,590	Jan. and July	2	100
Connecticut and Passumpsic	100	392,900				Vermont and Canada	100	2,860,000	June and Dec	June 4	99%
do pref. 100	1,255,200	Jan. and July	July 3			Warren	100	1,020,300	Jan. and July	3	93%
Connecticut River	100	1,501,190	Jan. and July	July 4		Westchester and Philadelphia	50	684,036			98%
Covington and Lexington	100	2,312,705				Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	4	128
Delaware	50	406,132	Jan. and July	July 3		Worcester and N. A.	100	1,141,000	Jan. and July	3	100
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	6,822,950	Jan. and July	July 10		Wrightsville, York & Gettysb'g	50	317,050	Jan. and July	July 1	
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000				Canal.					
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350				Chesapeake and Delaware	25	3,343,563			
do do pref.	100	1,500,000				Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595			
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,751,577				Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	60
do do pref.	100	1,982,180				Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10	141%
Eastern (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Delaware Junction (Pa.)	100	398,910			142
Eighth Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly			Delaware and Barataria	100				
Elmira, Jefferson, & Cauandaigua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2		Lancaster and Susquehanna	50	200,000	Jan. and July	5	117
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Lehigh Navigation	50	4,228,950	May and Nov	May 5	117
do do pref.	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 3		Monongahela Navigation	50	726,800			100
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 4		Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4	80
do preferred	100	8,535,700	Feb. & Aug.	Aug. 3		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	120
Erie and Pittsburg	50	256,500	Jan. and July	July 3		North Branch	50	138,086			100
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3		do preferred	50	2,888,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	68
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,900,000				Susquehanna and Tide-Water	100	2,050,070			70
Hartford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly	July 3		Union	50	2,750,000			70
Housatonic	100	820,000				do preferred	50				40
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July 4		West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	5	100
Hudson River	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Apr. 5	110		100	700,000	Quarterly	June 4	103
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500				Wyoming Valley	50				104
do do pref. 50	190,750	Jan. and July	July 3								
Illinois Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 12	124						
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	100	1,689,900	April and Oct	Apr. 4	123						
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July 3							
do do pref. 100	407,900	Jan. and July	July 4								
Jeffersonville and Bloomburg	50	835,000									
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly	July 2							
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2							
Little Miami	100	2,981,297	Jan. and July	July 5	110						
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3	58						
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly	Aug. 2	50						
Louisville and Frankfort	50	1,108,594	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 2							
Louisville and Nashville	100	5,605,834	May and Nov.	May 4							
Louisville, New Albany & Chic.	100	2,900,000									
McGregor Western	100										
Maine Central	100	1,000,000									
Marietta and Cincinnati	50	5,028,484									
do do 1st pref. 50	6,205,404	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3								
do do 2d pref. 50	3,819,771	Feb. and Aug.	Feb. 3								
Manchester and Lawrence	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 10	10						
Michigan Central	100	6,315,906	Jan. and July	July 10	110						
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	100	7,520,600	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	126						
do do do guaran. 100	2,988,073	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5								
Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien	100	2,414,500	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	95						
do do 1st pref. 100	1,014,000	June and Dec.	June 3								
Milwaukee and St. Paul	100	1,000,000									
do preferred	100	2,400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 3	48				</td		

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Amount outstanding.	DIVIDEND.		MARKET.	
		Periods.	Last paid.	Bid.	Last sale.
Adriatic.	25	\$300,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	85
Attns.	50	200,000	do	July 3 ^{1/2} & 30s.	94 ^{1/2}
Albany City.	100	200,000			125
American.	50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July 3 ^{1/2} & 50s.	135
American Exchange.	100	300,000	March and Sep.	July 5	87 ^{1/2}
Arctic.	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	101
Astor.	25	250,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	100
Atlantic (Brooklyn).	50	300,000	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	130
Baltic.	25	200,000	May and Nov.	May	100
Beekman.	25	300,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	107
Bowery.	25	300,000	June and Dec.	June 5	162
Brevort.	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	73 ^{1/2}
Broadway.	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6	132
Brooklyn (L. L.)	17	153,000	do	Aug. 10	210
Capital City (Albany).	100	200,000			100
Central Park.	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	76
Citizens'.	20	300,000	Jan. and July.	July 10	230
City.	70	210,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4 p. sh.	134
Clinton.	100	250,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	95
Columbian.	100	3,500,000	do	July	102
Commerce.	100	200,000	do	July	105
Commerce (Albany).	100	200,000			125
Commercial.	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	139
Commonwealth.	190	250,000	April and Oct.	April 5	88 ^{1/2}
Continental.	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July 7	171 ^{1/2}
Corn Exchange.	50	400,000	March and Sep.	Sept.	100
Croton.	100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	100 ^{1/2}
Eagle.	40	300,000	April and Oct.	April	150 ^{1/2}
Empire City.	100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 7	125 ^{1/2}
Excelsior.	50	300,000	do	July 5	102 ^{1/2}
Exchange.	30	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6	60
Firemen's.	17	264,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	112 ^{1/2}
Firemen's Fund.	10	150,000	do	July 3 ^{1/2}	59 ^{1/2}
Firemen's Trust (Brooklyn).	150	200,000	do	July 5	104
Fulton.	25	200,000	do	July 5	110
Gallatin.	50	150,000	May and Nov.	May	88
Gebhard.	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	90 ^{1/2}
Germany.	50	500,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	115
Globe.	50	200,000	do	July 5	85
Goodhue.	100	200,000	do	July 5	100
Greenwich.	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 7	154 ^{1/2}
Grocers.	50	200,000	March and Sep.	Sept. 5	99
Guardian.	200,000				
Hamilton.	15	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 4	90
Hanover.	50	400,000	do	July 6	125
Harmony (F. & M.).	50	300,000	do	July 5	130
Hoffman.	100	200,000			100
Home.	100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	137 ^{1/2}
Hope.	50	200,000	do	Jan.	106
Howard.	50	300,000	do	July 10	174 ^{1/2}
Humboldt.	100	300,000	do	July 5	100
Importers' and Traders'.	50	200,000	do	July 6	106
Indemnity.	100	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	75
International.	100	1,000,000	April and Oct.	April 5	100
Irving.	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	105
Jefferson.	30	200,000	March and Sep.	Sept. 8	156
Jersey City (N. J.).	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	55
King's County (Brooklyn).	20	150,000	March and Sep.	Sep.	70
Knickerbocker.	40	280,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	100
Lafayette (Brooklyn).	50	150,000	do	July 5	95
Lamar.	100	300,000	do	July 5	115
Lenox.	25	150,000	March and Sep.	September 5	120
Long Island (Brooklyn).	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 10	151
Lincoln Fund.	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard.	25	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	98 ^{1/2}
Manhattan.	100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	135
Market.	100	200,000	do	July 10	135
Mechanics' (Brooklyn).	50	150,000	do	July 5	135
Mechanics' and Traders'.	25	200,000	do	July 5	135
Mercantile (marine).	100	646,000	do	July 3 ^{1/2}	110
Merchants'.	50	200,000	do	July 10	200
Metropolitan.	100	1,000,000	do	July 5	130 ^{1/2}
Montauk (Brooklyn).	50	150,000	do	July 5	125
Morris (and inland).	100	200,000			100
Nassau (Brooklyn).	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 7	175
National.	37 ^{1/2}	300,000	do	July 8	141
New Amsterdam.	25	300,000	do	July 5	97 ^{1/2}
New World.	50	200,000	do	July 4	80
N. Y. Equitable.	35	210,000	do	July 8	160
N. Y. Fire.	100	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6	125
Niagara.	50	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	120
North American.	100	1,000,000	June and Dec.	June 6 & 50s.	97 ^{1/2}
North River.	25	350,000	April and Oct.	April 4	106
Northwestern (Oswego).	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	106
Pacific.	25	200,000	do	July 7 ^{1/2}	127 ^{1/2}
Park.	100	200,000	do	July 5	99 ^{1/2}
Peter Cooper.	50	150,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5	101
People's.	30	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	88
Phoenix.	50	500,000	do	July 5	155
Relief.	50	200,000	do	July 5	120
Republic.	100	300,000	do	July 5	90
Resolute.	100	200,000	do	July 3 ^{1/2}	112 ^{1/2}
Rutgers'.	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	August 7	105
St. Mark's.	25	150,000	do	Aug. 5	88
St. Nicholas.	25	150,000	do	Aug. 4	69 ^{1/2}
Security.	50	1,000,000	do	Aug. 7	125
Standard.	50	200,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	120
Star.	100	200,000	do	July 5	100
Sterling.	100	200,000			100
Stuyvesant.	25	200,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 87	112
Trademen's.	25	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	126 ^{1/2}
United States.	26	250,000	do	July 5	150
Washington.	50	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4	110
Williamsburg City.	50	150,000	Jan. and July.	July 5	110
Youkers and New York.	100	500,000	do	July 5	104 ^{1/2}

MARINE LOSSES.—The marine losses for the first eight months of the present year are heavier than for the same period for several years past.

Total for eight months..... 243 \$19,738,000
Same period in 1863..... 308 15,588,900
Same period in 1864..... 308 14,126,800

CALIFORNIA COAL MINES.—The following shows the products of the Mount Diablo mines for the two first quarters of 1865:

The Eureka Mine, Mount Diablo, product first quarter 1865..... 2,591
Product second quarter, 1865..... 5,089
Total first six months this year..... 7,680

Average price, \$8 50 per ton.

The Black Diamond Mine, Mount Diablo, produced first quarter, 1865..... 4,000
Second quarter, 1865..... 2,700
Total product first six months this year..... 6,704

Average price, \$8 50 per ton.

The Union Mine, Mount Diablo, produced in the first quarter of 1865..... 1,400
Second quarter..... 2,050
Total first six months, 1865..... 3,450

Average price, \$8 50 per ton.

The Pittsburg Mine has produced nothing during the past quarter the company being engaged in the construction of a railroad from their mine.

OIL IN TENNESSEE.—In the vicinity of Decherd, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, eighty-two miles from Nashville, oil has been discovered running from the fissures of the rocks, and, in several places near Cowan, wells had to be abandoned by the people who owned them in consequence of the great quantities of pure petroleum that accumulated on the surface of the water. The indications of oil are so positive all over this part of Franklin County that private parties are preparing to bore.

COAL IN COLORADO.—A rich vein of coal has been discovered in the Smoky Hill region. The vein is seven feet thick, and extends some sixty-five or seventy miles. It will be in good time for the Pacific Railroad.

COAL UNDER THE SEA.—Coal has been gathered up on the beach at Phippsburg, Me., for many years, and Professor Brackett, of Bowdoin College, thinks that a coal mine extends along the coast from Rhode Island to Nova Scotia, but that the bed of coal is too far out at sea to be worked. The waves cast blocks of it upon the beach from time to time.

ONONDAGA SALT.—The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga (N. Y.) Salt Springs Reservation from January 1 to July 1, 1865, is 842,965 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1864, 1,596,140 bushels. Decrease, 753,175.

PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	MARKET.		COMPANIES.	MARKET.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adamantine Oil.	1 00	.....	Maple Shade of N. Y.	.....	.....
Alleghany.	12	.....	Maple Shade of Phil.	9 00	.....
Allen Wright.	60	1 00	Montana.	6 50	7 00
Beekman.	.....	.....	Mount Vernon.	.....	60
Bennethoff Reserve.	1 00	.....	National Oil of N. Y.	.....	4 00
Bennethoff Run.	20	.....	N.Y. Phila. and Baltimore Consol.	.....	.....
Bergen Coal and Oil.	15	24	Noble & Delamater of Philadelphia.	.....	4 00
Black Creek.	.....	.....	Noble & Delamater	.....	1 50
Blood Farm.	12 00	.....	Rock Oil.	.....	.....
Bradley Oil.	3 00	.....	Northern Light.	1 00	2 00
Brevort.	11 00	13 25	Oceanic.	92	1 00
Brooklyn.	60	75	Oil City Petroleum.	3 00	3 20
Buchanan Farm.	70	74	Oil Creek of N. Y.	.....	.....
Cascade.	18 00	.....	Pacific.	.....	.....
Central.	20 00	.....	Palmer Petroleum.	.....	.....
Cherry Run Petrol'm.	32	5 00	People's Petroleum.	2 00	.....
Clift.	.....	.....	Phillips.	.....	2 00
Commercial.	5 00	.....	Pit Hole Creek.	88	8 50
Commonwealth.	.....	.....	President.	1 00	.....
Consolidated of N. Y.	2 00	.....	Rawson Farm.	.....	.....
De Kalb.	2 00	.....	Revenue.	10 00	.....
Dowell.	.....	.....	Rynd Farm.	85	90
Devon Oil.	.....	.....	Sherman & Barns'le.	60	.....
Emp'ry City Petrol'm.	55	.....	Southard.	40	90
Enterprise.	2 00	.....	Standard Petroleum.	.....	.....
Everett Petroleum.	75	70	Story & McClintock.	.....	.....
Excelsior.	1 22	1 26	Success.	.....	.....
Fist National.	24	38	Tack Petrol'm of N. Y.	50	53
Fountain Petroleum.	3 00	.....	Talman.	.....	.....
Fulton Oil.	.....	.....	Terragatta.	.....	.....
Germany.	30	32	Titus Oil.	.....	.....
G't Western Consol.	.....	.....	Titus Estate.	.....	.....
Guild Farm.	.....	.....	Union.	.....	.....
Lamb Farms.	.....	.....	United Petrol'm Fms.	10 00	40 00
McClintockville.	.....	.....	United States.	27 80	27 85
Hickory Farm.	2 00	5 00	United States Petroleum Candle.	.....	.....
Home.	12 00	.....	Venango.	.....	.....
High Gate.	48	.....	Vesta.	.....	.....
Inexhaustible.	36	40	Watson Petroleum.	.....	.....
Johnson's Fulton Oil.	6 50	.....	Webster.	1 61	1 67
Knickerbocker Pet'm.	20	.....	W. Virg. Oil and Coal.	15	.....
McElheuny.	.....	.....	Woods & Wright.	.....	.....
McKinley.	2 00	3 50	Tit's Creek.	.....	.....
Manhattan.	26	39	Working People's.	.....	.....
Maple Grove.	50	50	Petroleum.	.....	.....

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Acapulco.....	10		C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama.....	10		Holland, open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5	
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton.....	33		Ceylon, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21		Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 33c).....	*35	
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).....	*38		do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*25	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30		do French mail.....	30	60	do French mail.....	*27 *54	
do French mail.....	*30 *60		do Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	33		Honduras.....	35	
do open mail, via England, by Am. pkt.....	21		do do Marseilles.....	39	45	Indian Archipelago, French mail.....	30 60	
do open mail, via England, by British pkt.....	5		do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste.....	55		do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39 45	
Algeria, French mail.....	*15 *30		do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72	Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).....	*38	
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton.....	33		do French mail.....	30	60	do French mail.....	*80 *60	
do do Marseilles.....	39 45		do by mail to San Fran, thence by private ship.....	3		Japan, British mail, via Southampton.....	45	
Argentine Republic, via England.....	45		Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).....	*40		do do via Marseilles.....	53	
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux.....	30 60		do French mail.....	*20	*60	do French mail.....	30 60	
Ascension, via England.....	45		do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail.....	*32		Liberia, British mail.....	33	
Aspinwall.....	10		do open mail, via London, by Am. packet.....	21		Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42	
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n.....	33		do open mail, via London, by Brit. packet.....	5		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do do Marseilles.....	39 45		Corfu—see Ionian Islands			do French mail.....	*21 *42	
do by private ship from New York or Boston.....	5		Corsica, British mail by Am. packet.....	21		Luxemburg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
Fch. mail (Sth Austr'a Co).....	*30 *60		do do Brit. packet.....	5		do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when prepaid.....	28	
do by Beem. or Hmb'g mail via Marseilles and Suez.....	50 102		do French mail.....	*15	*30	do Grand Duchy, French mail.....	*21 *42	
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste.....	55		Costa Rica.....	10		do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail.....	*15	
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail.....	*80		Curacao via England.....	45		do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail.....	*22	
do do Prussian closed ml. when prep'd.....	28		Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if prepaid, 33cts).....	*35		Madeira, Island of, via England.....	29	37
do do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15		do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail.....	*20		Majorca and Minorca, British mail.....	33	
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail.....	*21 *47		do French mail.....	*27	*54	Malta, Island of, open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21	42
Azores Island, British mail via Por. Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).....	29 32		do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5		do op. mail, via Brit. pkt.....	5	
do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15		do Prussia closed mail, via Trieste.....	68		do French mail.....	*30 *60	
do French mail.....	*21 *42		do (Lng. possessions) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste.....	36		Martinique, via England.....	45	
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y.	5		do Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via Marseilles and Suez.....	40	72	Mauritius, British mail, via South'ptn.....	33	
Batavia, British mail via Southampton.....	45		do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste.....	64		do French mail.....	30 60	
do do Marseilles.....	53		do French mail.....	30	60	Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast).....	34	
do French mail.....	30 60		Ecuador.....	34		do to places excepted above.....	10	
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail.....	*30		Falkland Islands, via England.....	33		Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin), Prussian closed mail.....	*30	
do do when prep'd.....	28		France.....	*15	*30	do do when p'paid.....	28	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*15		Frankfort, French mail.....	*21	*42	do (Strelitz and Schwerin), by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15	
do French mail.....	*21 *42		do Prussian closed mail.....	*30		do French mail.....	*21 *42	
Belgium, French mail.....	*21 *42		do do do when prep'd.....	*28		Montevideo, via England.....	45	
do closed mail, via England.....	*27		do Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15		do via France, by Frn'h mail from Bordeaux.....	30 60	
do open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21		France.....	*15	*30	Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail.....	28	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5		do Prussia closed mail.....	*30		do do French mail.....	*21 *42	
Belgrade, open mail, via London, by American packet.....	21		do Bremen mail.....	*15		do by Bremen and Hamburg mail.....	22	
do open mail, via London, by British packet.....	5		do (except Luxemburg) Hamburg mail.....	*15		Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York.....	5	
do by French mail.....	*21 *42		Gibraltar, French mail.....	21	42	Netherlands, The, French mail.....	*21 *42	
Beyrount Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).....	*40		do open mail, via London, by Am. pkt.....	24		do open mail, via Lon, by Amer. pkt.....	21	
do French mail.....	*30 *60		do open mail by British pkt.....	1		do open mail, via British pkt.....	5	
Bogota, New Granada.....	18		Great Britain and Ireland.....	*25		New Brunswick.....	*10	
Bolivia.....	34		Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).....	*42		Newfoundland.....	10	
Brazil, via England.....	45		do French mail.....	*30 *60		New Granada, (except Aspinwall and Panama).....	18	
Gdo France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux.....	*33 *66		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*30		New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton.....	33	
Bremen, Prussian closed mail.....	*30		do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21		do do British mail, via Marseilles.....	39 45	
do do do when prep'd.....	28		do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	5		do do French mail.....	*30 *60	
do Bremen mail.....	*10		Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, direct from New York.....	*10		do do by mail to San Francisco.....	3	
do Hamburg mail.....	*15		do Bremen mail.....	*15		New Zealand, British mail, via Southhampton.....	33	
do French mail.....	*21 *42		do Prussian closed mail.....	*30		do British mail, via Mars'ls	39 45	
Brunswick, Prussian mail.....	*30		do do when prep'd.....	28		do French mail.....	*30 *60	
do do when prep'd.....	28		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.....	*15		Nicaragua, Pacific slope, via Panama.....	10	
by Brem. or Hmb'g ml.	*15		do Prussian closed mail.....	*30		do Gulf Coast of.....	34	
do French mail.....	*21 *42		do do when prep'd.....	28		Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).....	*46	
Buenos Ayres, via England.....	45		do French mail.....	*21 *42		do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.....	*38	
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux.....	30 60		do open mail, via London, by British pkt.....	45		do French mail.....	*33 *66	
Canada.....	*10		Holland, French mail.....	*21 *42		Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Provs.....		
Canary Islands, via England.....	33 45		do open mail, via London, by American pkt.....	21		Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if prep'd, 28c).....	*30	
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via Southampton.....	45							
do do Brit. mail via Marseilles.....	53							
Cape de Verde Islands, via England.....	29 37							
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30 60							

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*13	
do French mail.	*21 *42	
Panama.	10	
Paraguay, British mail, via England.	45	
Peru.	22	
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton.	45	
do do British mail, via Marseilles.	53	
do do French.	30 60	
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c).	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	*29	
do by French mail.	*30 *60	
Porto Rico, British mail, via Havana.	34	
Portugal, British mail, via England.	33 45	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	30 42	
do by French mail, via Bechobia	21 42	
do via Bord'x & Lis.	30 60	
Prussia, Prussian closed mail.	*30	
do do do when prep.	28	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*15	
do French mail.	*21 *42	
Rom. or Pap. States Prus. closed mail.	44	
do do French mail.	*27 *54	
do do Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*28	
Romagna, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 40c).	*42	
Russia, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 35c).	*37	
do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	*29	
do French mail.	*30 *60	
Sandwich Islands, by mail to San Francisco.	3	
Sardinian States, Prus. cl'd mail (if prepaid, 40c).	*42	
do do French mail.	*21 *42	
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.	*28	
Savoy, District of.	*15 *30	
Saxe-Altenburg, Prussian closed mail.	*30	
do do when pre.	28	
do by Bre. or Ham. mail.	*15	
do French mail.	*21 *42	
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Weimar, Pr. cl'd m.	*30	
do do do when pre.	28	
do do Brem. or Ham. mail.	*15	
do French mail.	*21 *42	
Saxony, King. of, Prus. cl'd m.	*30	
do do do when pre.	28	
do do by Brem. or Ham. m.	*15	
do do French mail.	*21 *42	
Schleswig, by Brem. or Ham. mail.	*25	
do French mail.	*27 *54	
do Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 38c).	*35	
Sicilies, The Two, Prus. closed mail.	47	
do do French mail.	*21 *42	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.	21	
do do open m'l via Lon. by Amer. packet.	21	
do do Brit. packet.	5	
do do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	22	
Singapore, Brit. m'l, via Southampton.	45	
do do via Marseilles.	53	
do French mail.	30 60	
Spain, Brit. mail, by Amer. packet.	21	
do do by British packet.	5	
do French mail.	21 42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	30 42	
St. Thomas, by U.S. pkt, to Kingston, Jamaica.	18	
do via Havana.	34	
Sweden, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 36c).	*40	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	33	
do French mail.	*33 *66	
Smyrna, Prus. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c).	*40	
do French mail.	*30 *60	
Switzerl'd, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 38c).	*35	
do French mail.	*21 *42	
do by Bremen mail.	*19	
do by Hamburg mail.	*19	
Syria, British mail, via Marseilles, by French packet.	33 45	
do French mail.	30 60	
Turkey in Europe, and Turkish Islands in the Mediterranean, except as herein mentioned:		
Prussian closed mail.	28	
By Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*32	
Open mail, via Lon, by Am. pkt.	21	
do do by Brit. pkt.	5	

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.
Turkey in Europe, cities of, except as herein mentioned:		
By French mail, via Austria.	21 *42	
Turk's Island.	19	
Tuscany, Pr. cl'd mail (if prep'd, 40c).	*42	
do French mail.	*21 *42	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*28	
Uruguay, via France, by French mail from Bordeaux.	30 60	
do British mail, via England.	45	
Van Diemen's Land, British mail, via Southampton.	33	
do British mail, via Marseilles.	39 45	
do French mail.	30 60	
Venetian States, Prus. closed mail (if prep'd, 28c).	*30	
do French mail.	*27 *54	
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*15	
Venezuela, British mail, via Southampton.	45	
West Indies, British.	10	
do not British (except Cuba).	34	
Wurtemburg, Pr. cl'd mail.	*30	
do do when pre.	28	
do by open mail, via Lon, in American packet.	21	
do by open mail, via Lon, in British packet.	5	
do French mail.	*21 *42	
do Bremen or Hamb'g mail.	*15	

TURKEY IN EUROPE, CITIES OF, EXCEPT AS HEREIN MENTIONED:

BY FRENCH MAIL, VIA AUSTRIA.

TURK'S ISLAND.

TUSCANY, PR. CL'D MAIL (IF PREP'D, 40C).

DO FRENCH MAIL.

DO BY BRENEM OR HAMB'G MAIL.

URUGUAY, VIA FRANCE, BY FRENCH MAIL FROM BORDEAUX.

DO BRITISH MAIL, VIA ENGLAND.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, BRITISH MAIL, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

DO BRITISH MAIL, VIA MARSEILLES.

DO FRENCH MAIL.

VENEZUELA, BRITISH MAIL, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

WEST INDIES, BRITISH.

DO NOT BRITISH (EXCEPT CUBA).

WURTEMBERG, PR. CL'D MAIL.

DO DO WHEN PRE.

DO BY OPEN MAIL, VIA LON, IN AMERICAN PACKET.

DO BY OPEN MAIL, VIA LON, IN BRITISH PACKET.

DO FRENCH MAIL.

DO BRENEM OR HAMB'G MAIL.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

U. S. MAIL LINE
TO
CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers of the ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from New York to Aspinwall, by Railroad of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY from Aspinwall to Panama, and by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY from Panama to San Francisco.

D. B. ALLEN,
General Agent of the Line,
No. 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, New York.

Cash Capital. \$1,000,000
Assets July 1, 1863. 1,400,000

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1865, FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres.

JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

MORRIS
FIRE AND INLAND
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(COLUMBIAN BUILDING.)

1 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - \$5,000,000.00

CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, \$85,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable Terms.

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.

Wm. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

SUN
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.
(INSURANCE BUILDINGS.)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 - - - \$2,383,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't
ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.

NATIONAL LIFE
AND
Travelers' Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$500,000

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD A. JONES, ORISON BLUNT,
SAMUEL J. GLASSET, HOWELL SMITH,
T. B. VAN BUREN, F. H. LUMMUS,
SYLVESTER M. BEARD, WM. E. PRINCE,
ROBERT CROWLEY, SYLVESTER TRAVIS,
WILLIAM COIT, JOSEPH WILDE,
J. C. DIMICK, A. A. LOW,
HENRY CLEWS, CHAR. CURTIS,
ALBERT WRIGHT, ASHER S. MILLS,
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H. P. FREEMAN, HENRY J. RAYMOND,
NICHOLAS E. SMITH, SILAS C. HERRING,
JAMES R. DOW, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,
RICHARD A. McCURDY.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
WM. E. PRINCE, Vice-President.

T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.

S. TRAVIS, M.D., Medical Examiner.

E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.

R. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided *pro rata* among the Policy Holders. All policies to be *incontestable* after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premiums will be made; also, thirty days' grace given in payment of premiums.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES

are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the travelers' risk. If issued

WITHOUT COMPENSATION,

they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

WITH COMPENSATION,

the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

TEN DOLLARS

secures a general Accident Policy for

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with a Weekly Compensation of

TEN DOLLARS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE TICKETS

for any length of time, from one day to twelve months are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES.

Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessel; also for special voyages.

Full information, together with Tables of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Home Office, or by application to the State Agent.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
363 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount.
Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at par.
Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Currency as directed.
Revenue Stamps supplied—\$20 with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. disc't
do do do 100 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
do do do 1,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bills for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two year, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, at market rates, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

The above is in reply to numerous inquiries for terms. Any further information by writing to the undersigned.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK. July 23, 1865.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York,
27 and 29 Pine Street.

DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF
THE UNITED STATES,

HAVE FOR SALE, READY FOR DELIVERY,

U.S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes

Convertible, at Maturity, into
6 PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Also, United States 10-40 Bonds.
Do. 5-20 Bonds.
Do. 1 Year Certificates.

We also collect Government Vouchers and Drafts and attend to other business with Government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
BANKERS,

And Government Loan Agents.
No. 6 WALL STREET,

Buy and Sell Government Securities and Specie,
AT BEST RATES, AT THE COUNTER.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ FOUR PER CENT ALLOWED
ON ALL DEPOSITS, Subject to Check at Sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other
Securities bought and sold at Brokers' Board, at the usual Commission.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER,
No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

AND
No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

L.P. MORTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK,

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the
Union Bank of London, in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Bankers,

COR. OF PINE and NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE

Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits,

For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 PINE STREET,

WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK
OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.... \$20,000 | SURPLUS.... \$1,200,000

This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW YORK, August, 21, 1865.

A. G. CATELL, Pres't. } { Capital,
A. WHILLIDIN, V. Pres't. } { \$500,000

THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.,

Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.

By Kobbe & Corlies,

Stores Nos. 87 and 89 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE
OF
IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,
ALSO

GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS.

On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF

MILLINERY, GOODS SILKS, VELVETS, &c.,
On similar terms.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,

ON SIMILAR TERMS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS, TAILORING, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Catalogues and samples on the morning of sale.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15,

At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,

LACE AND DRESS GOODS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16,

MILLINERY GOODS.

GERMANIA
FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

NO. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER,
President.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
Vice-President.

JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

NIAGARA
Fire Insurance Company.

No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865. 270,353

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 253 per cent. JONATHAN D. STEELE, President. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF

Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,
63 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.

SEYMOUR & LACY,
Manufacturers of Ruches and
Nett Goods.

No. 63 READE STREET,
UT STAIRS,
NEW YORK.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER
TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW YORK TO CAMDEN,

From Pier 3, N. R., Daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnes, and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M. for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampan, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, \$1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M. for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, \$2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, \$3.

From Camden, take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Banking and Collecting Office of
J. NELSON LUCKY,
243 BROADWAY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over.

Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call.

Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch.

Government and other securities bought and sold.

Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates.

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A. N. STOUT, Pres. Nat'l' Sh't & Leath B'k, N. Y.
W. H. JOHNSON, President Hanover Bank, N. Y.
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